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VIRGINIA SNEAD HATCHER

The Sneads of Fluvanna

BY

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(VIRGINIA SNEAD HATCHER)

AUTHOR OF

Life and Writings of

A. B. Brown



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"The descending stream of influence owes its salubrity to the salt some pious hand cast into it at a point so high that it has ceased to be acknowledged or known."

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

When one crosses the Atlantic going East, he turns his back on the new and faces the old. It is the old palaces, old paintings, old cathedrals, old abbeys, old museums, filled with rare old curios, that one goes in search of. And what is it that gives such fascination to the old? There is surely nothing in mere crumbling stones to enchant one. It is the history embodied in it, the tale of a past civilization with its colossal characters, that swayed the minds of men and made great achievements possible. How we like to look upon some of these memorials, and people them with our own ancestors who passed, as history records, through scenes of blood to perpetuate the nation's honor!

It was soon after returning, in 1894, from a first view of these old world monuments of the past that the present writer was impressed with the duty of helping a little in the making of history, by collecting memorials for future generations; the impulse thus begun has borne fruit in this little book of family lore and memories.

It began with the query, what of our remote ancestors? Where did they come from? I had learned very little of them in my childhood home; but I had read somewhere that each individual is the sum of his ancestors, and that each person is an omnibus in which his ancestors ride. The question haunted me and would have itself answered.

A few years before this inquiry began, a Baptist minister in Kentucky had written me that he had a book called the "Broadmead Records" of Bristol, England, containing interesting information of one Nathaniel Snead, in 1672, a Baptist deacon. The book could not be bought, as the owner prized it highly, but later there came into my possession a typewritten copy of the memorandum to which he

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referred, from the Library of Colgate University. A part of this document will appear in this book. From that time began the search into books at the Virginia State Library at Richmond, turning up old grants in the Land Grant Office, old wills and records, and talking with the older members of the family, until many valuable data of entirely authentic sources concerning the Snead family had been acquired. The suggestion was ventured several years ago, too, that it would be interesting to have, at Fork Union, Virginia, a reunion of the Sneads, as there were so many living in this neighborhood on the land held in uninterrupted possession by their family for more than one hundred and thirty years. This summer the suggestion was revived by one of the family, Miss Lucy Snead, and the reunion appointed to be held at Fork Union Church grounds, as nearly as was ascertainable, on the anniversary, or near that time, of the landing in this country of the first Sneads in August, 1634, was held.

This book is, in a sense, the outcome of the reunion, as it was there definitely determined upon, a committee being given charge of its publication. The scope is indicated by its name, "The Sneads of Fluvanna." The task I have set myself, in the way of lineage, is to give a practically complete list of the families and descendants of the three brothers, William, George and Benjamin Snead, down to the present generation; not of all the descendants of Archibald or John Snead, the father of the three brothers. One of the brothers—there were four of them—had moved to Texas in early life, and it was impracticable to trace his descendants, or those of the sisters of the three brothers, most of whom, for one reason or another, have left the family seat. Some of them are given in the closing parts of the book along with other fragmentary data, such as could be obtained of other branches of the Snead or Sneed

family. The genealogical line traced begins with the three brothers, sons of John, of Archibald, probably of Charles, of William, Sr., and of Samuel, the first colonist, and closes with the seventh generation of the three brothers, as represented by the babies in the picture. After this work was begun, so much data proved available in libraries and elsewhere that the writer has been led to enlarge the original plan, and admit into the columns much that has been obtained concerning the Sneads of England, without undertaking, in every case, to trace indisputable connections; the reader being left to make his own inferences. A chronological order will be followed in the material treated, beginning with the Sneads of England in early times. Some one asked a historian, in the time of Charles the First, if he thought the monarch ought to have been executed. He replied, "I am not a judge, I am a narrator." Somewhat akin to this is the attitude of the writer.

It has been a pleasing task to rescue from the oblivion that overwhelms all, names that are held near and dear of those who served well their generation. It has been such a burden as old Anchises was to the willing shoulders of Æneas. "Perpetuating testimony" is an apt phrase in law. To perpetuate testimony, by receiving it from one generation and passing it to the next, is a recognized duty. May it continue from this beginning.

Acknowledgments are hereby made, first, to the patrons; to Mr. William Sclater, Miss Helen Thomas, Register J. W. Richardson, State Librarian Dr. H. R. McIlwaine; to Mr. Frank Snead, Miss Lucy Stone, Mrs. E. S. Ligon, Captain E. N. Macon, Miss Catherine Snead, Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett, and all who have aided in the work; also to the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company for many courtesies extended.

GENEALOGY

(*Furnished by Mr. Worsley, Genealogist of London*)

SNEYD OR SNEDE OR SNEAD OR SNEED

<p>Eadwulf, or Eadulf, <i>m</i> son of Ordgar, ealder- man of the Defensoetas (Devon and Cornwall).</p>	<p>Aelfwyn, daughter and heir of Aethelred, last king and first earl of Mercia, by Aethelfloed, daughter of Alfred the Great (died 901).</p>
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Issue

<p>Leofwine, <i>m</i> Earl of Mercia.</p>	<p>Alwara, daughter of Aethelstan, Duke of the East Angles.</p>
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Issue

<p>Godwine, <i>m</i> Fourth son <i>'tainus regis</i> (king's thegn), lord, ac- cording to Domesday, of many manors in Staf- fordshire and Cheshire.</p>	<p>.....</p>
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Issue

<p>Wilfrid, Cild or Uluric, <i>m</i> Lord of Aldithley, Bal- terley, and many other manors in Staffordshire and Cheshire, according to Domesday.</p>	<p>....., daughter of William, Count o f Arques, son of Richard II, Duke of Normandy.</p>
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Issue

<p>Gamel, <i>m</i> Eldest son, <i>'tainus regis</i>, Lord of Aldithley, Tal- ke and Balterley, etc.,</p>	<p>..... Probably a Verdun.</p>
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T H E S N E A D S O F F L U V A N N A

Staffordshire, Mottram,
Andrew, Cedde and
Chester.

Issue

Adam de Aldithley (le *m*
Verdun), Lord of Aldithley, etc., Staffords,
brother of Robert de Stanley, Sheriff of Staffords, 1123-8.

Issue

<p>Lynulphus de Aldithley, <i>m</i> Son and heir, Sheriff of Cheshire. <i>Temp.</i>: King Stephen.</p>	<p>Mabel de Stonleigh, or Stanley, daughter of Henry de Stanley.</p>
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Issue

Adam de Aldithley, *m*
of Aldithley.

Issue

Henry de Aldithley,
Lord of large estates in Staffords and Cheshire, and founder of Hulton Abbey, 1233. Died 1236.

and

Robert de Aldithley, <i>m</i>	Joan
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Issue

<p>Richard de Aldithley, <i>m</i> Who took the name of Sned or Snede from the lands of Sned which he held under his cousin, Henry de Aldithley. He gave a hide of land</p>	<p>Rosia, daughter and heir of Henry de Praers, of Barthomley, Cheshire.</p>
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T H E S N E A D S O F F L U V A N N A

called Sithefield, near
the wood of Sned, to
the Abbey of Hulton,
1233. He was buried
on Festival of St. Ma-
thias, 23 Henry III
(24th Feb., 1238-9).

Issue

<p>Richard de Sned, <i>m</i> assumed his mother's arms: gules, a scythe argent. (Also Roger, who married _____, and had issue, Thomas del Sned, living 1277-8.)</p>	<p>Joanna de Stonleigh.</p>
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Issue

<p>William de Sned or Snede, <i>m</i> Gave lands near the wood of Sned, called Routhescroft, to Hulton Abbey, 1280; buried on Feast of St. Martin, 21 Edward I (11th November, 1293).</p>	<p>Matilda, daughter of</p>
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Issue

<p>Henry de Sned or Snede, <i>m</i> Gave lands to Hulton Abbey, 1298. Living, 1310.</p>	<p>Margaret, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Al- dithley, who had as- sumed name of Tunstall from manor of that name held under his kinsman, Nicholas de Aldithley.</p>
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Issue

<p>Nicholas de Snede, <i>m</i> Sometimes assumed his</p>	<p>Idonia, daughter of Ae- fidius de Aldithley, son</p>
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mother's name, de Tun-
stall; had grants of land
1313 and 1318.

of William de Aldith-
ley, son of Henry de
Aldithley, who founded
Hulton Abbey.

Issue

Richard de Tunstall de	m
Snedes, who was en- gaged under Lord Aud- ley (Aldithley) in the French wars. He fought at Poitiers, 1356, and in commemoration of which services bore the fleur-de-lis in his arms.		

Issue

Richard Snede,	m
Son and heir of Snede, Bradwell and Tunstall. Lord Audley granted him manor of Bradwell, 1400, in fee farm.		

Issue

William Sneyde,	m
Of Sneyde Bradwell, son and heir living <i>temp.</i> Henry IV.		

Issue

Richard Sneyde,	m	Agnes, daughter of John Sutton, of Sutton, Che- shire.
Of Snede Bradwell.		

Issue

Nicholas Sneyde,	m	Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Downes, of Shrigley, Cheshire.
Of Sneyde Bradwell.		

Issue

William Sneyde,	m	Johanna, daughter and
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Of Sneyde and Tun-
stall; Sheriff of Chester,
1473; Mayor, 1479.

heir of Roger Ledsham,
of Chester.

Issue

Richard Sneyde, *m*
Recorder of Chester.
Died 27 Henry VIII
(1535-6); and others.

Anne, daughter of Sir
Robert Fowlehurst, of
Crewe.

Issue

Sir William Sneyd, *m*
Of Bradwell; had grant
of Keele from Crown,
36 Henry VIII. Died
1571.

Ann, daughter and heir
of Thomas Barrows.

Issue

Ralph Sneyd,
Of Keele.

m Mary Chetwynd.

Issue

Ralph Sneyd,
Died 1643.

m Felicia, daughter of
Nicholas Archbold; died
1659.

Issue

Sneyds of Keele, etc.

CHAPTER I

ANCESTRY; HERALDRY; COAT OF ARMS;
SNEAD "COAT"

It is said that pride of ancestry is innate, and only those scoff at it who can lay no claim to hereditary insignia of honor. Over against this are the words of the poet,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The Hand-Book of Heraldry says, that "the knowledge of our own family from a remote period will always be esteemed as an abstract preëminence, since it can never be promiscuously enjoyed."

There are few more engaging topics of the present day than one's ancestry. From supreme indifference in the past, the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, of intense interest. The spirit of the olden days discouraged looking backwards. The forward look seemed more in keeping with young America, who had set out to make her own name. Conforming to the spirit of the times, it is said that Washington did not know his own ancestry. The Pioneers thought it far better to be at the head of a line of distinguished descendants than to be the descendant of a distinguished head. "Carve out your own destiny, achieve greatness," was the slogan of the past generation; but the tide has changed; people everywhere are seeking to learn something of those who have gone before them—whose blood is the same as theirs and whose name they bear. Not an ignoble desire. The reasons are many why one should

seek to know the rills that go to make up the current of one's existence. It is not an unusual thing to see a family trait show itself in successive generations. "Blood will tell," is a homely, but sensible proverb. Ofttimes, too, the possession of great estates is got by tracing ancestry. The question is often asked, What is meant by crest and coat of arms?

Armorial devices are of very ancient origin. Morgan says that, after "the fall," our great ancestor placed on his shield a garland of fig leaves, which his son Abel quartered with arg on apple vert in right of his mother, Eve. The Jews recognized something akin to it in their tribal life.

In the beginning, when words were few, men sought to communicate with each other by symbols. War and the chase filled the people's minds, and physical strength and prowess counted for much that was desirable. From history, it is found that, if one was distinguished for valor, a lion would typify it; if distinguished for the chase, a horse. Then the son, being proud of his ancestor's attainment, would continue the symbol. Out of this custom was evolved a system of heraldry. The word comes from the German *harem*, to call. Not only individuals, but nations use symbols; as, the Chinese the dragon, the Indian the totem.

During the middle ages, learning was at a low ebb. The youths were trained in the arts of war. Every soldier was clad in a heavy coat of mail in battle, with an iron cap on his head, and, as it was difficult to distinguish friend from foe, the using of crests, something on top of the cap that was easily seen, came into use at this time. Manor estates were also given to the wearer, that he might live in a manner suited to his position, and the word "gentleman" or "gent" was written after his name. No one could wear a crest

whose ancestor had not been distinguished in the service of his country, and so had worn the honor of knighthood. The right of bearing a crest was a greater honor than escutcheonal arms, as a noble could succeed by birth to the latter, but not to the former. The great historian, Thomas Hume, wrote that "it was during the Crusades that the custom of using coats of arms was first introduced into Europe. The knights, cased up in armor, had no way to make themselves be known and distinguished in battle but by the devices on their shields, and these were gradually adopted by their posterity and families, who were proud of the pious and military enterprises of their ancestors." The shield was a broad piece of defensive armor carried on the arm held over the heart. On it was inscribed armorial bearings. Shakespeare said, "Now put your shields before your hearts and fight." The Lord said to Abram, "I am thy shield." The crest is the uppermost design of the coat of arms. The using of crests antedated that of coats of arms.

It must be said, however, that while originally coats of arms may have been limited to the Crusades, after that time they could be obtained through a patent from the king by gentlemen of manorial estates, who lived in the style of so-called gentlemen. Many were got in this way. It is said that Thomas Jefferson wrote to know if he was entitled to a coat of arms, saying that he supposed the distinction could be purchased like many other prizes that were originally limited in scope. The reason the word "coat of arms" is used, is that the coat worn over the armor displayed the symbol; sometimes it was a red velvet coat, and in the case of the Hospitallers it was a black one. It has been said that the flag of the Union was fashioned after the Washington coat of arms.

It is often asked how such minute information concerning

ancient families can be got. The answer is that William the Conqueror had a survey made of all the lands in the kingdom: their extent, proprietors, value, the quantity of meadow and woodland and the number of tenants and cottages. It required six years for the commissioners to complete their work—every detail being passed on by a verdict of juries. This book was called Domesday Book, a most valuable production. Alfred the Great had begun a similar work, and it was probable that William took his model from Alfred. Now there is the College of Heralds and books galore.

The Snead coat of arms given in this book seems to be the original and best authenticated one, "Sneyd of Willaston and Keele. From an illuminated roll, original charter and other evidences, and, in the late descents, from information of the family. Arms: Argent a scythe, the blade-in-chief; the sned in bend senester (but by a seal of Richard Sneyd, recorder Chester, from which this engraving is taken, the sned is in bend dexter); sable on a fess point, which also differs slightly in the seal, a fleur-de-lis of the second."

The Snead coat is an unique one, and is well known in Heraldry. It is susceptible of several interpretations. The pun is in the scythe—the handle meaning snead or sneyd. The lion is taken to represent military prowess, the Sneads having been in the Crusades and other wars. The fleur-de-lis, given for services at the battle of Poitiers, some think is suggestive rather of the mortality of man as "the flower of the field, which in the evening is cut down and withereth." The motto seems to be a characteristic one: "*Nec opprimere nec opprimi.*"



CHAPTER II

SNEYDS, SNEADS OF ENGLAND—WEAVERS
OR WEVÈRES

The following valuable paper was furnished the writer by Miss Lucy Stone, Head of Art Department of Hollins Institute, and a genealogist. It appeared several years ago in a magazine called the "*China Decorator*," published in New York City (now out of print) under "Notes on Heraldry." A part of the notes was lost.

SNEYDS, SNEADS OR SNEEDS

Sneyds of Keel, in the County of Stafford—a family whose lineage is as ancient as the valor of her sons is famous. Their loyalty, stamped and proved with their best blood, and the beauty of the daughters of their race is a matter of history.

The very name of this family is a standing proof of its great antiquity. It bears upon its shield argent a scythe, the blade-in-chief, the reed or handle in bend sinister; sable on the tess point; a fleur-de-lis of the second. Crest "A lion of England or *passant, gardant*. Motto, "*Nec opprimere nec opprimi*" (neither to oppress, nor to be oppressed—i. e. —I will neither oppress nor endure oppression). A right good worthy Saxon motto, bespeaking the true English sturdiness and good will of the old blood of the Saxon thane, who took his name from the scythe he honestly handled (the word *sned* or *sneyd*, for handle, is still used in New England).

The family of the Sneyds have formed alliances with

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noble families in both kingdoms, etc., etc., "especially about the beautiful daughters, among them Miss Honora Sneyd, mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in connection with Miss Anna Seward (her cousin)."

Confirmation of the identity of the names is herewith given by an eminent English genealogist, Mr. Clement F. Worsley, a descendant of the Sneydes of Keel Hall, whose address is 7 Rylett Crescent, Ravens Court Park, London. In a letter to the writer, dated January 3d, 1910, he says, "The name Sneyds (or Sneads) for the name is spelled either way, etc."

In a subsequent letter, dated February 10, 1910, he writes: "Of course you know of the descent of the Sneyds from Alfred the Great, King of England, in the male line from the Earl of Mercia."

From a little book called "Noble and Gentle Men," written by Shirley, is the following concerning the name: "Sneyde,* a parish in Shropshire and hamlet in parish Tunstall. From the latter, the family designated—the noble race of Sneyds, of great worship and account—derive their origin. They were seated in the time of Henry III. By marriage with heiress of Tunstall, they acquired other lands in that parish, and for generations they were called 'Sneyd alias Tunstall.'"

From "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage" is taken the following extracts from the lineage of Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Keel Hall, co. Stafford, M. A., F. S. A., J. P. It will serve to acquaint the reader with some of the more

*Note—It is more probable that the town was named for the people than the people for the town.

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prominent of the early Sneads, the English ancestors and cousins.

LINEAGE

Henry de Sneyde, of Tunstall and Sneyde, county Stafford, was living 3 Edward II (1310), and was seized of lands in the hamlet of Sneyde, which had been in the family from the reign of Henry III. He m. Margaret, dau. and heir of Nicholas de Tunstall, by whom he had a son and successor—

Nicholas de Sneyde, alias Tunstall, who was also seized of lands within the manor of Bradwell, co. Stafford, 7 Edward III (1333). He was father of Richard de Tunstall, alias Sneyde, who was engaged in the French wars under the Lord Audley and fought with him at the battle of Poitiers, 30 Edward III (1356), in commemoration of which services he bore the fleur-de-lis in his arms, as appears by his seal, the family having previously carried the scythe plain. He was the last of the family who bore the name of de Tunstall, and was s. by his son and heir—

Richard Sneyde of Bradwell and Tunstall, to whom Lord Audley and others granted the manor and demesne lands of Bradwell, 2 Henry IV (1400), in fee farm. He was s. by his son and heir—

William, citizen of Chester, of which city he was sheriff, 1504, and mayor, 1516 and 1532; and Ann, m. Edward Massey, of Broxton, co. Chester. William Sneyde was sheriff of the City of Chester, 1473, and mayor, 1479. He was s. by his eldest son—

Richard Sneyde, of Bradwell, recorder of Chester, m. Ann Fowlehurst, of Crewe, co. Chester, and had issue—

William (Sir), his heir.

Richard, M. P. for Chester, 7 Edward VI.

Ann, m. first, William, eldest son and heir of John Leycester, Esq., of Tabley; and second, Roger Hurleston, Esq., of Chester.

Jane, m. Sir John Leigh, Knt. of Booths.

Elizabeth, m. Sir William Caverley, of Caverley.

He d. 27 Henry VIII, and was s. by his son and heir—

Sir William Sneyde, Knt. of Bradwell, high sheriff of co. Stafford, 3 Edward VI and 5 and 6 of Philip and Mary, who had a grant of Keele, which had been parcel of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, from the crown, 36 Henry VIII. He had been engaged in the Scottish wars and participated in the victory of Pinkie, 10 October, 1537, 1 Edward VI. He d. 6 June, 1571, and was buried in the chancel of Wolstanton Church.

Mr. Ralph Snead was buried at Keele, where, in the chancel of Keele Church, there is a monument to his memory, with the effigies, in marble, of himself in armor and his wife in the costume of the time.

Margaret, married Sir Richard Lloyd, Knt. of Esclusham Delassey; and Felicia, m. first, Sir Edward Fitton, Bart., and second, Sir Charles Adderly, Knt. Ralph Sneyd was sheriff of the County of Stafford, 19 Charles I. He d. 1643, and was s. by his son—

Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele and Bradwell, col. in the Royal Army; m. Jane, dau. of Roger Downs, Esq., of Wardley, co. Lancaster, and by her (who d. 1670) had issue—

Edward, d. s. p.* in America, 1776.

William of Bradwell, capt. in the Staffordshire Militia, d. s. p. 1836.

Rev. John, M. A., born 1766; rector of Elford.

*D. s. p. means died unmarried. He was supposedly in the British Army.

Barbara, m. Ven John Gooch, Archdeacon of Sudberry, April, 1791.

Frances (Hon.), maid of honor to Queen Adelaide; m. February, 1831, Ven William Bouverie, Archdeacon of Norfolk, son of Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, second son of William, first Earl of Radner, by second marriage, age eighty-five.

Colonel Snead d. June 23, 1829.

Ralph Snead, Esq., of Keele, D. L.; born 1793; high sheriff; died 1870, and was survived by his bro., Rev. Walter Snead, now of Keele.

Colonel Sneyde was a staunch adherent to the royal cause, and his mansion of Keele was plundered by the rebel soldiers, 1643. He was killed in the Isle of Man, 1650, and dying without surviving male issue, was s. in the family estate by his brother—

William Sneyde, Esq., of Keele, b. 1612; aged fifty years at the visitation of co. Stafford, 5 April, 1663. He m. Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Robert Audeley, of Gransden, co. Huntingdon, and by her (who d. 20 June, 1686) had issue—

Ralph, his heir.

William, ancestor of the Sneyds of Bishton, Belmont, Ashcombe and Basford, co. Stafford.

Felicia, m. Rowland Cotton, Esq., of Crakemarsh, co. Stafford.

Elizabeth, m. Richard Walter, Esq.

William Sneyde was M. P. for co. Stafford in the Parliament which restored Charles II. He served as high sheriff for co. Stafford, 16 Charles II, was buried 17 January, 1694-5, and was succeeded by his elder son—

Ralph Sneyd, Esq., of Keele, aged twenty-two years at

the visitation of co. Stafford, 1663. He married Frances, dau. of Sir John Dryden, 2d Bart., and sister and co-heir of Sir Robert Dryden, 3d Bart., of Canons Ashby, co. Northampton, and by her had issue—

William, died unmarried 7 September, 1689.

Ralph of Bradwell, b. 22d December, 1669; m.

Frances, dau. of Sir William Noel, Bart. of Kirkby Mallory, co. Leicester, by Frances, his wife, dau. of Bumble, first Lord Ward, and his wife, Frances, in her own right Baroness Dudley (whose maternal great-grandmother was Katharine, wife of Edward Seymour, first Earl of Hertford, sister of Lady Jane Grey, and grand dau., by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K. G., of Mary, Queen Dowager of France, who was dau. of King Henry VII); by whom, who survived him, he had issue—Ralph, heir to his grandfather, and Honora, m. Sir Eusebius Buswell, Bart.

John, heir by will to his uncle, Sir Robt. Dryden, Bart.; d. 23 March, 1710-11.

Ralph Sneyd d. 9 March, 1703, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir.

The following, taken from "The History of Chester," a book of old official documents in the Library in Lynchburg, Virginia, shows that in the early date the name was spelled Snead as now, as in the handle of a scythe—the original spelling:

"1479—William Snead, Mayor of Chester City, England.

"1516—William Snead, Mayor of Chester City, England.

"1504—William Snead, Sheriff of Chester City, England.

"1531—William Sneyde, Mayor of Chester City, England.

"1541—Richard Sneade, Sheriff, died.

"1566—Sir William Snead, Mayor.

"Time of Edward VI, Richard Sneyde, Gentleman.—Representative in Parliament for City of Chester.

"Time of Edward VI, Richard Sneyde, Gentleman.

"Time of Mary, Richard Sneyde, Gentleman.

"Time of Mary, Richard Sneyde, Gentleman.

"Time of Philip and Mary, Richard Sneyde, Gentleman.

"Richard Sneyd, esquire, was recorder, 1518, to Henry VIII." From him descended Sneyds of Bradwell and Keele.

"The voluminous and curious rentale of Sir William Sneyde, temp. Henry VIII (a fine vellum folio at Keele) comprises estates in almost every part of this county, acquired by descent and purchase—but Sir William, himself, sold the greater part, including tenements in Chester, with which city, it will be seen, the family was long connected, and gave to it an extraordinary number of mayors, sheriffs and aldermen. The connection of the family with Cheshire, by many marriages, appears in the pedigree, and is now vested in Reverend Walter Sneyd, of Keele. Ralph Sneyd, of Bradwell and Keele and Willaston, colonel in Royal Army, whose house Cromwell ordered to be destroyed, 1614, was killed in the Isle of Man, 1650."

The spelling in this is interesting. The Scotch way of spelling the name was Sned.

Arms—"A lion passant gardant sable."

Henry de Snede, lord of Snede, in parish of Burslem, co. Stafford and of Tunstall, juri ux, living 3 Edward II. Nicholas de Snede, alias Tunstall, held lands in Bradwell, co. Stafford, Edward III. Richard de Snede, alias Tun-

stall, served under Lord Audleigh at battle of Poitiers, Edward III, first bearer of fleur-de-lis in commemoration of these services.

William Sneyd, M. P. for New Castle, 1685 *a quo* Sneyd of Bishton, Belmont, Achcombe and Basford, Co. Stafford. Edward Sneyd, Lieut. R. N., bap. 1754, killed in America, November 22d, 1776.

George Sneyd settled in East Indies. At end of south aisle in chancel at church, Chester, is a small tablet in memory of Matilda, youngest daughter of John Sneyd, Esq., of Belmont Co., obit May 15th, 1797, aged twenty-one years.

Richard Sneyd, recorder of Chester in 1518. He was four times chosen Member of Parliament for that city in reign of Edward VI and his successor.

Sneyds of Beckley Lodge, Stafford—Honora and Elizabeth, dau. of Major Edward Sneyd, married successively Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

Rear Admiral Sneyd, son of John Sneyd, Esq., of Bishton.

Matilda, d. *um* 1797.

Rev. John Sneyd, rector of Chastleton, co. Oxford.

Rev. Henry Dryden Sneyd, of Archcombe Park, Stafford—nineteenth in direct male descent from Henry de Sneyde, lord of Sneyde and Tunstall, co. Stafford, living 3 Edward II, 1310.

John William Sneyd, Esq., of Basford Hall, Stafford, J. P. and D. L., late captain Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry, d. 1643.

Note—The Sneads of Chester and Belmont are most probably the near relatives of the Fluvanna branch. Names perpetuated are sign marks. (The father of the three brothers, William, George and Benjamin Snead, was named John. He had a sister named Matilda.)

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

John William Sneyd, Esq., of Basford Hall, co. Stafford—Ralph, his heir, Wittenhall D. D., married dau. of Bishop ————co., heir of famous Jeremy Taylor, Bish. of Down, had twenty-one children.

Edward, lived in Dublin, and was father of Nathaniel Snead, for many years M. P., married sister of Lord Down, Ireland.

Ralph Snead, of Bradwell and Keele and Willaston, Esq., a colonel in royal army, whose house Cromwell ordered to be destroyed, aet 2 an 1614; killed in the Isle of Man, 1650.

Honora, bap. 1634; married Sir Eusebius Buswell, of Clipston Cardely, co. Leicester, Bart., 1710.

Edward Sneyd, Lieut. R. N., bap. December 5th, 1754; killed in America, November 22d, 1776.

Frances, maid of honor to Queen Adelaide; married Rev. Arundel Bouverie, son of Hon. Barth. Bouverie, Archdeacon of Norfolk.

From a number of authentic sources it has been found that the name of this family, Snead, is of great antiquity, dating back to Anglo-Saxon days, when the little isle was not "Great Britain" as now, but Britain only; possibly even to the time before the Roman invasion. History records that the name is taken from the handle of a scythe, as Snead, Sned, and is the first spelling given in Webster's Dictionary.* The changes that came to the name are not unusual. Different branches often make changes to suit their tastes. The "y" seems to have been inserted in place of "a," making

*Note—Broadhurst became Broaddus—one family using only one d as John A. Broadus.

Sneyd, sometimes with "e" at the end. After the French invasion in 1066, when the customs of the people were changed, and the dominating influence of the conquerors was so evident, we find that the name Sneyd was preceded by a "de."

Next in prominence to the great and good Alfred, who did so much for the Christian and educational advancement of the English people, is Lord Henry de Sneyd, possessor of lands that had been in the family since Edward III in the thirteenth century, who was living in 1310.

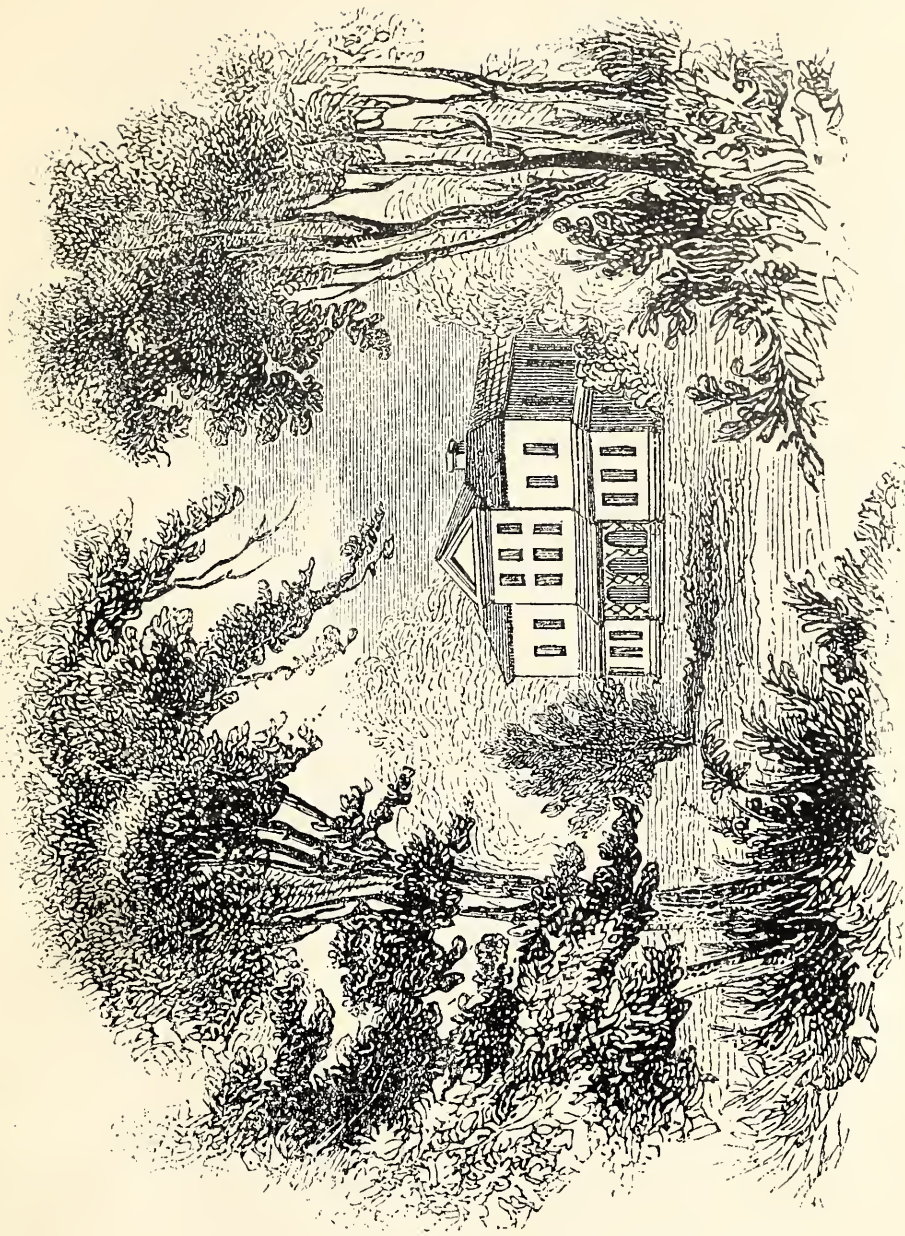
He owned manorial estates in right of himself and his wife, as Sneyde and Tunstall. We find Richard Sneyde and other Sneads* members of Parliament.

Henry VIII bestowed on Sir William Sneyd the property of Keele, for having been in the Crusades, in the highest military order, Knights of St. John of Jerusalem or Hospitallers. Afterwards, they were given the Island of Malta or Melita, where Paul was shipwrecked.

Elizabeth married Lord Audley of Heliegh, who was prominent in French wars. William Sneyde took part in restoration of Charles II, as a member of Parliament. One was a sister of Lady Jane Grey, and granddaughter of King Henry VII. One was a rear admiral, son of John of Bishton.

The greatest distinction accorded the family was the bestowal of the national French flower, "Fleur-de-lis," on their crest for gallantry at the battle of Poitiers, as appears in Snead coat of arms. Long after this, in 1612, we find that Nathaniel Snead was hunted down with his family and imprisoned for being a dissenter. The Conventicle Act made it against the law for four or five people to hold service, not according to Church of England. At

*Note—The name being spelled both ways.



THE HOME OF MISS EDGEWORTH AND MRS. HONORA SNEYD EDGEWORTH

that time there was a great reaction from Puritanism of Cromwell's time. Each party as it came in power became tyrannical.

The father of Nathaniel signed his name "Sneyde," while his name is put down as Snead. Nathaniel was a Baptist deacon, as seen by the records, and was also member of Parliament.

One of the distinguishing traits of the daughters of the Sneads of the Fork of Fluvanna of the present and near past generations is a talent for music. Many of them have distinguished themselves in that line, some studying piano and voice under the great musicians of the world.

The allusion to Miss Honora Sneyd in the paper in *China Decorator* is a pleasing one. She became the mother-in-law of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist, who inspired Sir Walter Scott to write his novels. Miss Edgeworth was an honored guest once in Abbotsford, spending two weeks there. Afterwards, Sir Walter visited her in her beautiful home, over which Mrs. Honora Sneyd Edgeworth presided, and from Chambers' Encyclopædia may be found complimentary allusions by him to this family and its surroundings, after his visit to Miss Edgeworth in Ireland.

NATHANAEL SNEAD

*Extracts from Notes in "Broadmead Records,"
Bristol, England*

P. 188. "Brother Nathanael Snead and sister Snead, his wife, and sister Rachel Clark, their servant, were proposed to the congregation, as their desire to join upon the fifth day, the third month, 1672, and on the seventh day following, being the church's monthly day, they made their declaration before the congregation of their conversion, or work of God upon their souls; with which the church being satisfied, they were baptized on the tenth day of the third month, 1672."

Among the names of the brethren present is that of "Brother Snead."

P. 391. In the matter of raising the gift of £150 for the pastor's wife, after his death, among the names of the subscribers occurs the name of

	£	s	d
"Brother Nathanael Snead.....	5	0	0"

P. 394. In the matter of a letter addressed to Mr. Browne, whom the church wished to become their pastor after the death of Mr. Hardcastle, appears among the names of the signers (ten in number) that of Nathanael Snead.

P. 427. "On the ninth of November, brother Robert Bodenham and brother Nathanael Snead were set apart, by fasting and prayer, for the office of deacon, which they were before chosen to; hands were not laid on them because the pastor somewhat scrupled it, though it was the judgment of the church to use that ceremony for admission and con-

firmation. The waste-book quotes several scriptures and Hooker's Survey for this practise. The pastor showed them their work, and showed them that the money collected should not only be for the poor, but for any other use for the good of the congregation, which had been the judgment of this church for thirty years, as brother Terrill, one of the elders, declared; but that they must not lay it out without the consent of the church, at least of the elders."

P. 449. "On the second instant, being Thursday, to which (day) we changed our lecture, for the convenience of the Castle people, (we) met at brother Nathanael Snead's in the Castle, in peace."

P. 463. "On the twenty-first, we met at eight in the morning, and though there were seven (officers) on horse-back and twenty on foot *to seek after us, we escaped*, having broke up at ten. Mr. Week's and Mr. Gifford's people met on the other side the river, so the informers saw them but could not come at them. But Ollive and his company took some of our friends coming into town, and several of Mr. Wey's people coming from Durdham Down, as Dr. Chauncey's wife, Ben. Wey, Mr. Williamson, widow Tyes and her daughter, Mr. Young's son and daughter, whom they put in Bridewell, and bringing them before the mayor the next morning, bound them over to the quarter sessions. They took also Mrs. Snead and Mrs. Burges, but did not put them in Bridewell."

P. 479. "On the twenty-sixth (December, 1683), brother Nathanael Snead, one of our deacons, died."

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

The following letter was in response to a query as to the cause of the pursuit, whether for political or religious reasons.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY

RICHMOND, VA.

September 15, 1909.

Mrs. W. E. Hatcher,
Fork Union, Virginia.

MY DEAR MADAM:—I have carefully considered the question which you ask in your favor of September 12th. Undoubtedly the persons referred to in the records, copies of which you sent, were Dissenters (Baptist) who had broken what was known as the Conventicle Law. After the return of Charles II the Conventicle Act was passed by the Cavalier Parliament in 1664, forbidding the meetings of Dissenters.

Very truly yours,

H. R. MCILWAIN,
State Librarian.

WEAVER OR WEVÈRE

It seems proper to introduce here a copy of some interesting facts about this family, taken from a rare book compiled from Doomsday Book and other highly authentic sources, because of the fact that the mother of the three brothers who constitute the *magna pars* of this little volume, William, George and Benjamin Snead, was a Miss Weaver.

The Weavers of England lived at Wevère Hall in the Cheshire district, near where so many of the Sneads lived. They came to Virginia about the same time, evidently living near Williamsburg, for a time at least, when the record was sent in by Mrs. Martha Ann Snead Weaver, her

maiden name being Snead. Early in the nineteenth century, John Snead married Sally Weaver, both of Fork of Fluvanna, whose granddaughter, Martha Ann Saunders, married Mosby Weaver.

In the history of Cheshire is the following:

"Between parish of Over and river Weever, a single township, Weever, extends into this hundred. It is twice noted in Domesday Book, Henry de Wever, a forester of Mandram.

"Richard de Wever, son or grandson, and buried at Wistanton, 1736, b. at Over, 1695. Suffered to be back of male heirs of Weevers of Poole in this hundred, descended from the parent family, settled at Weever. The Weevers of Poole continued the pedigree, in Dugdale visitation, and had an allowance of family arms. Thomas de Weever was seized at one time of his manor estate; Henry de Wevère was probably direct heir of this Thomas, and seems to have died Lord of Weever.

Edward de Weever married Elizabeth. By her he had issue—Elizabeth, an heiress, wife of Sir John Stanley, first Lord of Stanley, to whom King Henry VI gave her in marriage as his ward. She remarried.

FROM HISTORY OF CHESHIRE

Wevère of Wevère arms—Sable, two bars argent on a canton of the first, a garb of the second.

Henry de Wevère, probably Lord of Wevère by service of Grand Serjeantry, viz., by Castle guard and as a forester of Mondram, 55 Henry III.

Richard de Wevère acknowledged to be an hereditary forester of same forest, 31 Edward I. Son of Henry de Wevère, Lord of Wever.

Sir Edward de Wevère, Knt., son and heir, 1413.

Sir John Stanley, Knight of Wever and Alderly. Elisabeth, sole daughter and heiress, ward of King Henry VI.

(It says of Wevère Hall):

Wevère Hall ground fell in to the depth of twelve feet—only one wing is standing. The residence of several generations of Wevères and several generations of Stanleys down to elevation to baronetcy in 1660. Architecture, time of James I. An engraving of Weaver Hall is in the "History of Chester" in library in Lynchburg.

In 1399, September 17th, Isabel, his wife, of Thomas de Wevère had livery as dower of two hundred acres, or Thomas Stanley (of Weever armiger) oldest son by first marriage, Elizabeth Weever—1527; time of Henry VIII had manors Alderly and Weever. Thomas Stanley, buried at private chapel at Alderly. He had great estates. Sir Thomas Stanley of Alderly, baronet 11th in descent from Elizabeth de Wevère, lady of Weaver, created a peer. Baron Stanley member Royal Society.

For information of the Sneyds, Sneads, see Durm's "Visitation of Whales of Staffordshire," Burk's "Landed Gentry" and Burk's "Royal Families," London. For information of the Weavers, see Harliam Society, Robinson's "Mansions of Herefordshire," also "History of Chester."

Mr. Ormerod, in "History of Chester," says of the country surrounding:

"By natural situation it lieth low, nevertheless very pleasant, abounding in plenteousness of all things needful and necessary for man's use; insomuch that it merited and had the name of the "Vale Royal" of England, which name King Edward I gave unto the abbey of Vale Royal which he founded on river Weever."

Chester is from Latin *castra*. It was the first camp of the Romans, called "the camp" or Chester. It seemed to have been the home of many of the Sneads and Weavers.



MRS. WILLIAM SNEAD



MR. WILLIAM SNEAD



DOWN IN VIRGINIA

*The roses nowhere bloom so white
As in Virginia;
The sunshine nowhere shines so bright
As in Virginia;
The birds sing nowhere quite so sweet,
And nowhere hearts so lightly beat,
For heaven and earth both seem to meet
Down in Virginia.*

*The days are never quite so long
As in Virginia;
Nor quite so filled with happy song,
As in Virginia;
And when my time has come to die,
Just take me back and let me lie
Close where the James goes rolling by,
Down in Virginia.*

*There is nowhere a land so fair
As in Virginia;
So full of song, so free of care,
As in Virginia;
And I believe that Happy Land
The Lord's prepared for mortal man
Is built exactly on the plan
Of old Virginia.*

CHAPTER III

THE FIRST SNEADS IN VIRGINIA

By reason of the burning of many of the court-houses in Virginia during the Civil War, it will not be possible to produce the links that bind the Sneads of the new country to those of the old, in many cases, as is true of many other families. But the evidence seems to be conclusive that they are one and the same. Although the first idea with the writer was only to record the generations from the three brothers, giving the names of their parents and grandparents, yet a considerable effort has been made to secure the names of other ancestors, but with only partial success. The presumption is, from reading "between the lines" (it is said that all pedigrees are only presumably true), that the genealogical line is Samuel, William, William, or Charles, Archibald, John, etc., of the Fluvanna branch.

The first Snead to arrive in the colony, by reference to the Land Grant Office, was Samuel, with his wife, son and servant, in 1635. The patent of land was given them by King Charles I.

It declares that Samuel Snead and Alice, his wife, son William and servant, Thomas Vincent, after arriving, received two hundred acres of land, fifty each, in James City County, at head of Heth's Creek, for which the charges was one shilling fee, on each St. Michael's day. The plantation adjoined Samuel Grige's, near Thomas Smith's plantation; signed by Captain John West, Captain and Governor of Virginia, in the reign of the Sovereign Lord, King Charles of England, 1635. The document, on parch-

ment, is a long one and very hard to decipher, and for that reason a brief is given here. Unfortunately for investigation, the James City records were burned. Also in the Land Patent Office at Capitol building, are the following:

Lt. Governor Warley give and grant to Samuel Snead two hundred acres in James City County, for transportation at his own expense and charges, of four persons into this colony, whose names are in the records mentioned under this patent, to hold the 28th day of March, 1639.

This "patton" renewed by Lt. Wm. Berkely, 19th day of March, 1643, in the name of Alice Snead.

Again mentioned, by Samuel Mott, that Alice Snead, wife of Samuel Snead, willingly settled to be renewed, 1643.

Under the London Company, each person coming into the colony was given fifty acres each. James I took the charter away from the company and made Virginia a royal province, amenable to the crown.

There is only one other grant mentioned for transporting persons, and that one is to Charles Snead for transporting seven persons; viz., Daniel Willis, John West, Samuel Watts, Ann Wilson, Elizabeth West, Richard Clifton and Henry Martin, receiving one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three acres, October 20th, 1666, in Rappahannock, signed by William Berkeley, Gov.

Again it says in another book in Land Grant Office, that Charles Snead is granted eight hundred and thirty acres in Rappahannock, Jacob Snead three hundred acres, both sides of Ivey Creek, south side Rivanna (book 31, 583), beginning at Rob Lewis running to Michael Holland, 1755. Jacob, Alexander,* John and Christopher got grants of land by escheat sale.

There is a well-founded tradition that the children of

*Note.—Alexander's will, written in 1750, is in Hanover Court-House. Christopher was his son.

William Sneed, who came over with his father, Samuel, were named Charles, Zechariah, William and Robert.* The Kentucky Sneeds of Diamond Springs are descended from Zechariah. Others in Louisville have Charles for ancestor. It is thought by some that William is the ancestor of the Fluvanna branch. From the following item it is seen that William was living in Henrico in 1740: "The attachment obtained by William Sneed against the estate of Story Hall is dismissed at the Plaintiff's costs—1758." It is also stated in the Albemarle records that "Charles Sneed witnessed for a will in 1740 in presence of David Lewis and Abram Musick." Some think that this Charles was the father of Archibald. Fluvanna was not cut off from Albemarle until 1744. So it seems the weight of evidence is in favor of Charles as father of Archibald, who died in 1781, as he is the only Sneed to be found living in Fluvanna at that early date. It is not known whether the Charles Sneed who transported six persons into the colony in 1660 was another colonist or a descendant of the first one. A number came over later.

Senator Claiborne Sneed, of Georgia, in a letter to Miss Catherine Sneed, of Kentucky, wrote, in 1904, "I am satisfied, however, from a conference with the late Thomas L. Sneed, of the Confederate Congress from Missouri, that all the Sneeds of America sprang from the same family, whether spelling their name with an "ea" or "ee," the name denotes the handle of a scythe blade. It is a Saxon word, and it is indiscriminatingly spelt "Sneed" and "Snead" (see Webster's Unabridged Dictionary)."

He sent, by request, his lineage. He has been judge

*Note.—Robert had twelve children including Jesse and Albert. The Honorable Thomas Lowndes was a grandson of Robert, as is also Rev. Edwin Sneed, rector at Buena Vista, and many others.

of Supreme Court, several times member of General Assembly and was then a Senator. He has since died.

"Family record of John Snead, Sr., copied from the old family Bible of the Snead family. It was printed in the year 1765 in London, with notes by William Binkelt, M. A.

"John Snead, Sr., was born in the year of our Lord 1698 in London. John Snead, Jr., was born June 27, 1739, in Virginia. John Snead and Mary Gooch, his wife, were married March 25, 1765, and moved to South Carolina. Janey Snead, their daughter, was born January 4, 1766. Other children were Nathaniel, Frankey, Molley, Sicily, Garland, John Gooch, William Claiborne, Nathaniel Claiborne, Keziah Hurt, Tilman, Lavinia, Susan Poin-dexter—the last was born February 7, 1796. The dates of the birth of some are omitted in this paper, but not in the original."*

From *William and Mary Quarterly*, Historical Magazine,
Vol. X, Richmond, Virginia, 1902. Pages 125-126.

"From Snead Family Bible.

Communicated by Mrs. Martha Ann Snead Weaver.

†Lieut.-Col. John West, died May 27, 1703.

Mrs. Mathilda West, died ———.

Catherine West, born May 6, 1677.

Charles Snead and Catherine West married January 7,
1711-12.

Children of Charles and Catherine Snead:

Huldah Snead, born March 1, 1712-13; died young.

Charles Snead, born August 26, 1714; died February
18, 1720.

John Snead, born February 3, 1715-16.

*Note.—Mrs. E. G. Kersh, the daughter of Senator Claiborne Snead, lives in Augusta, Ga.

†Lord de la Warr.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Smith Snead, born July 13, 1718.

Charles Snead, the 2d, born November 13, 1723.

Charles Snead, the Elder, died April 30, 1727.

Catherine Snead, died February 19, 1750.

Children of John Snead, born February 3, 1715; died September 5, 1780:

Charles Snead, born December 26, 1741.

John Snead, born March 10, 1743.

Anne Snead, born September 1, 1746.

Mary Snead, born December 25, 1749.

Thomas Snead, born November 28, 1752.

Catharine Snead, born July 25, 1756.

Scarbrough Snead, born November 23, 1758.

Scarbrough Snead, died December 7, 1780.

Thomas Snead, son of John, died March 20, 1787.

John Snead, died March 23, 1777.

Sons of Charles Snead, son of John:

Tully Snead, born July 10, 1763; died April 9, 1811.

Thomas Snead, born December 21, 1768.

Tully Snead married, in 1794, Rosetta Ann Oldham (born February 14, 1779; died October 18, 1867). He died April 9, 1811. They were parents of George Frederick Snead, born September 22, 1799; died September 2, 1849. This last married Henrietta Wadley Snead (born May 9, 1803; died October 28, 1850), who was a daughter of Thomas Snead (born December 21, 1768; died December 4, 1833) and Ann Wadley (born September 1, 1764; died December 28, 1825). George Frederick Snead and Henrietta Wadley Snead had issue:

Professor Thomas Tully Lynch Snead (born March 20, 1832), late of William and Mary College. He attended the excellent school called Margaret Academy, at Onancock, Accomac County. Thence he went to William and Mary College, where he graduated in 1856. Elected

Professor of Mathematics at the opening of the next session.

He served during the war under General H. A. Wise in his winter campaign of 1861 and 1862, in West Virginia. After that with Jackson in Maryland campaign during summer of 1862. Also on General D. H. Hill's staff in the Wilderness and at Chancellorsville. Transferred on account of disability to engineer's department under General Walter H. Stevens, as his A. A. Gen. Served under him until the war ended. At the end of the war resumed his position as Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary, and died July 3, 1872, in his forty-first year. His health was much impaired by exposure during the war. By request of the college faculty, he was interred in the college graveyard.

A worm had attacked and destroyed, some time before the war, the old lindens which graced the college lawn, and Professor Snead set out the present trees about 1867.

"Mr. Charles Snead, whose lands are referred to, was a brother of Major Thomas Snead, of 7th Virginia Regiment of Continental United Army, also of Accomac, and great grandfather of Thomas Tully Lynch Snead, Professor of Mathematics in College of William and Mary. (See this magazine, 1901.)"

EDWARD S. JOYNES.

"BUILDING OF THE CAPITOL IN 1701

*"Appointed to inspect the act directing the building of the Capitol, and to examine proceedings of court appointing said act, to oversee building and to state whole matter as it appears to them. To lumber carpenters were according to Mr. Snead's proposition, eleven hundred dollars salary for overseers."

*This item from the *William and Mary Quarterly* is introduced here to show that there was a Mr. Snead living then, who was on the Building Committee for the Capitol of Virginia.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

The intermingling of the names Snead and Weaver in marriages long kept up between the families is significant, if not convincing. Circumstantial evidence is the next best thing to positive assurance.

The Fluvanna branch with the Weaver connection must date back to this period. In book of colonial families in Virginia Historical Society appears the name of Richard Wever, twenty-seven years old.

Also, Thomas Weaver came over in the ship "Mallego," September 3, 1679.

Thomas Weaver, Esq., appointed collector and receiver of New York (during pleasure) with a salary of £200 vice Childrey Brook, who was appointed 14 December, in time of William and Mary.

Also, Robert Etheridge m. Catherine Weaver.

Elisabeth Myer m. Nicholas Weaver, 1790.

Josiah McRoberts m. ————— Sneed.

Mr. Thomas F. Bashaw, a great grandson of Archibald Sneed,* used to say that the way this branch of the Sneads got separated from the Sneads of the tidewater region was that a party of them came up the river prospecting, soon after the Indians were driven back, and that they took back with them some of the black soil of the low grounds. The report that they rendered induced them to come to this part of Middle Virginia and take up land between the rivers near the point in the Fork section. It is written that the foremothers said to the forefathers, "For our children's sake let

*Note.—Mr. Worsley writes from England: "The occurrence of the name Archibald amongst your ancestors is interesting, as one of the Keele Sneads (Ralph, d. 1643) married Ellicia Archibald or Archbold, as sometimes given; and I have often found such a repetition of a particular name more than a coincidence.

us journey to the westward." This accounts for the fact that so many are far "within the land."

It has not been ascertained when Archibald or his father reached Fluvanna, hardly before 1730, for there were no settlements before that time. They were the first settlers. Most probably it was soon afterwards. It is said that "It is a well-known fact, that the early settlers of Virginia did not come to seek a home, but to escape oppression." The bulk of them came just before and soon after King Charles was executed, but the situation was no happier in England after Cromwell's rule began, and from 1649 to 1660 the number of colonists increased from fifteen to thirty thousand. They feared the rule of the Puritans in old England.

It is interesting to look at the condition of things in the old and new countries. There had not been a Parliament for twelve years. In the extravagances and excesses of court life, one is reminded of the unjust and wicked rule of Louis XIV of France, and of how, in each case, in time, a king's head had to settle the dispute and pay the penalty.

In England, the war was between the Royalists or Cavaliers and Parliament or Roundheads. The Cavaliers wore long hair,* and the Roundheads had theirs cropped close to the head. The latter, under Cromwell, were gaining victories everywhere. The friends of the king fled to Virginia, where he gave them large tracts of land for a mere song, a few shillings.

Life among the Indians, in lower Virginia, was full of peril, for there had been two big massacres of the whites. It is said, though, that living was easy at this time, the woods and waters were full of game and fish, and tobacco soon became a great source of wealth. Many of the old world

*Note.—A fashion long imitated by the Cavaliers of Virginia.

civilities and customs were kept up among the colonists, and there was frequent communication with English and Dutch shores, by means of the many trading vessels that plied the waters. Some one has declared that the colony was born grown-up. It is recorded that more than one-half of the colonists in Virginia were Cavaliers, the others were carpenters, servants, etc., hence the distinction accorded Virginians everywhere.

The Virginia colony made no demonstration in favor of Cromwell, the Protector, but after his death they promptly sent a vessel to France, whither the son of Charles I had gone, in banishment, and invited him to come and rule over Virginia. He accepted, very naturally, another invitation—to take the throne of England—that came at that time, but he honored Virginia in giving her the name of Old Dominion, and putting her coat of arms alongside that of England, Scotland and Ireland. He wore at his inauguration a robe of silk, a present from Virginia. After Sir Walter Raleigh's discovery of Virginia, Spenser, who was a friend of his, dedicated his "Faerie Queene" to Elizabeth, as Queen of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia.

To their shame, however, be it said, that these early colonists became excessively intolerant. They thought that as the Quakers had brought on the Civil War in England, by way of avoiding it here, they would require every one to worship according to the Church of England, recognizing no other form of religion, during which time the Baptists suffered imprisonment rather than compromise their convictions—preaching often through prison bars.

The Sneads were living in lower Virginia during these troublous times, and we hear little of them, except that one Mr. Snead was on building committee for building Capitol at Williamsburg, in 1701. Later, one was a professor in

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

mathematics in William and Mary College. One married a Bacon. They moved on up to Henrico, Hanover, some to Goochland that became Fluvanna, many going to Accomac, Lunenburg, Halifax, Albemarle and Nelson counties. A number stopped in Richmond and became prominent citizens, as Major and Dr. Albert Snead and others. Afterwards, many went South, to Georgia, North and South Carolina, and later to the West. It is a fact to be noted, that so far as has been ascertained, none of the Sneads who came to the Virginia colony in the beginning went North to live; they did not go with the Puritans, they seem to have been Cavaliers, many of them having been members of the Royalist Army.*

*Note.—Mr. Worsley says: "Most of the Snedes were devoted Royalists and suffered much for their loyalty in 1640-1660, and this circumstance may not be unconnected with their emigration."

CHAPTER IV

ARCHIBALD SNEED FOUNDS A HOME FOR
HIS DESCENDANTS IN THE
HISTORIC FORK

The Fork of Fluvanna has long been noted as one of the most attractive places in Virginia, rendered so on account of the intelligence, morality and homogeneity of the people and the healthfulness of its climate. It has an historical record, also, that entitles it to distinction. Beginning at the confluence of the Rivanna and James rivers, at Columbia (the Rivanna being first called North Fork and the James the South Fork) to a point a few miles above Fork Union, it is that portion of the county included between the rivers.

Mr. Brown, in his valuable book, "Cabells and Their Kin," says that "the Fork" was for a long time the headquarters of the Manorca or Tuscarora Indians—one of the Six Nations; that they owned the James River valley from the falls to the Blue Ridge, and that it was very difficult to drive them beyond the mountains. They kept coming back to their "happy hunting grounds."* It is known that the colonists did not venture far above tidewater till the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It was in this Fork section that Archibald selected a home for his descendants. It is written that on July 1st,

*Note.—This accounts for the fact that so many arrow-heads and other Indian relics have been found around Fork Union. An interesting collection is in a museum at Careby Hall.



MR. BENJAMIN WEAVER SNEAD



MRS. BENJAMIN WEAVER SNEAD

1777, Benjamin Woodson conveyed to Archibald Sneed one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Fluvanna County, on branches of Cary Creek, both of Fluvanna. He was living in Fluvanna when he bought more land. He must have reached here soon after the Indians vacated. He was a real pioneer.* He made his will in 1781, which was probated in 1782. The year 1781 was a memorable one. That was the year that Lord Cornwallis entered Virginia and the council and legislature fled from Richmond to Charlottesville. An arsenal had been fitted up at Point of Fork, Fluvanna, and Baron Steuben was in charge of the Americans. General Simcoe made a feint of attacking them at this place. He built fires all around, as if the whole army were present, and Baron Steuben withdrew his forces to the other side of the James River, leaving the stores in the enemy's line.

The indications are that this place, called "The Barracks," was the first home of Archibald Sneed, that he or his father took up land near the point up the river road to that he afterwards purchased; also that the excitement caused by the proximity of the two armies hastened his demise. Three years before his will was written, he had bought one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land. This purchase became the home of John Sneed, the youngest son of Archibald. It is to be noted, in the will alluded to, that Archibald spelled his name Sneed, while his son John spelled it Snead, which form this branch has held to without change. From this will, it is learned that Archibald's children were Burwell, Holman, Archibald, John and Matilda, and some younger ones whose names are not given. The estate was valued in pounds, shillings and pence, about

*Note.—It is said when the cows came up at night the deer came with them. They had to be locked up at night lest the wolves attack them.

seven thousand dollars. He had twelve negroes. In 1781, there were eight in family, after his death.

The law of primogeniture was in force here in Virginia, as it has always been in England. And, in accordance with that, all of the landed estate was given to Burwell, as heir, he being the oldest child. Thomas Jefferson had the law changed soon afterwards, so as to give every son an equal share—a result of the same spirit which inaugurated the custom of presidential hand-shaking at receptions at the White House. General Washington received with sword in hand when he was President.

It is found from records that the estate passed into Burwell's name. He sold two hundred acres of it to John Payne, beginning at "the Rectory," towards Columbia. John, the forefather of the three brothers, William, Benjamin and George, came into possession of the new part of the estate, after the law was repealed. It is supposed that Archibald continued at the old homestead at "The Barracks," where his daughters, Maria, Malinda and Elizabeth (well remembered by the writer as old ladies of gracious bearing) lived and died. Another daughter, Parthenia, married a Mr. Hunter, from England, from whom Mrs. Trotter, of Reidsville, N. C., and others, are descended. Holman Snead, another son of Archibald, seems to have established a line of stage coaches to the springs in the western part of the State. Matilda, the only daughter of Archibald, is not mentioned any more in the records; it is supposed that she died unmarried. The same was true of another Matilda, whose father was named John, and who was buried in a church at Old Chester, England, where there is a tablet to her memory. After that Burwell sold two hundred acres of land to John Payne, he probably moved West, as Jack Snead, the son of John, who moved

to Tennessee, said that he met out there young Burwell and William Snead. They were most probably the sons of Burwell and his wife, Sukey, who lived near Nashville, Tennessee, where many of their descendants now live. After the death of Archibald, the estate was presided over by Holman, who was executor, and he took out license to keep boarders in 1789.

Before leaving this subject, it may be well to state here the names of the sons of Archibald, who lived at "The Barracks" after the death of their father, Archibald. They were John and Holman. Holman lived for a time in Lynchburg. One of the descendants of John, the only one known of, was James, who lived at Pond Gap, Virginia. His descendants are in the western part of the State; one of them, Mrs. Alice Dudley, lives in Craigsville. Mrs. Buck Huckstep, of Fluvanna, is another one of the grandchildren of John. From the Powhatan records, it is found that Archibald B. Sneed was married November 25th, 1810, to Sallie Price, her maiden name being Sallie Kerr, daughter of Elizabeth and William Kerr.

The next statement is that John is in possession of the land, which became the "Snead Goldmine Farm," gold being found here about the time of the rush for the California mines. He added a great many more acres, till his plantation amounted to about two thousand acres, and extended from "the Rectory" to a point above Fork Union, including, as it happened, a large grist mill. As his children married, he settled them on it, giving to each one a home and some negroes, on each side of the river road. In this connection, it might not be amiss to say that there is small wonder that the Sneads of the Fork of Fluvanna are numerous, as they have lived on the lands of their fathers for more than one hundred and thirty years. They are respon-

sible for much that is good or bad in this section, and they will be held largely accountable, in the great Assize, for its future achievements. Let them remember, "Better not be, than not be noble."

This Fork section, beginning at Columbia and extending above Fork Union, besides resounding to the tread of the opposing forces of Revolutionary troops, came in for its share of prominence in the Civil War. General Sheridan thought it worth while, in his efforts to reach Grant in 1864, to come to Columbia and try to destroy the aqueduct there, that superb piece of masonry, but he failed in that. This war history, added to its being a loved haunt of the Indian savages, who with difficulty were forced back to the Blue Ridge Mountains, gives it a record that may account, in part, for the great love of the Sneed children for the old Fork, called by some of its lovers "the kingdom," so many of whom annually return to it.

Little is known of the character of Archibald Sneed, except from his will. He valued education, for he wrote that the younger children were to be educated before the property was divided. John, the youngest son, is said to have been a man of affairs, keen witted, upright, energetic and honorable. The records show that he was appointed a constable, which corresponds to the office of judge now-a-days. It is not thought that he ever connected himself with the church. A prayer-book is given in the inventory of effects of Archibald. The Church of England had supremacy in Virginia at that time. When Archibald built his house in the Fork, he was required to build a room for worship according to the rites of the Church of England, as every one who built a home in Virginia had to do at that time. All marriage ceremonies had to be performed by a minister of that church. It is much to be regretted that this

home of John on the "Goldmine Farm" was probably taken down and merged into what became William Snead's home, now in a state of dilapidation, long since unoccupied. The mantelpieces in this old house must have come from England, or parts of it, at least. They are still in good state of preservation, and are of hard wood, carved in unique designs, and have been taken out and used to adorn a more modern dwelling. One is a fac simile of a picture of one in the bedroom of Queen Mary, Holyrood palace, Edinburgh. The old chimney of rock that served several generations is more than a hundred years old and could last another century.

From the first United States census, 1781, it is noted that at this time there lived in Fluvanna one Benjamin Weaver. It will be recalled that the Sneads and Weavers were neighbors in old England, both having manorial estates near the old city of Chester in the Vale Royal, also that Martha Anne Snead Weaver furnished to the William and Mary College records some names and dates from the Snead family Bible about 1700. The intimacy between the families, showing itself in the intermarriage of their members, has been noted. Now, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, it is found that John Snead, son of Archibald, married Sarah Weaver, the daughter of Berry Weaver, son of Benjamin, who was a judge and prominent citizen of the county of high character. Another daughter of Berry married Austin Seay,* and thus began the Snead and Seay relationship. He also was a son of a colonist, one of three brothers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob Seay, of Huguenotic descent, who were given a patent of land by King George II, whose

*Note.—Old Mr. Austin Seay used to say that his father was born in one county, lived in another and died in another, and lived in the same house continuously—showing how the counties changed names. First it was Goochland, then Albemarle and then Fluvanna.

descendants still live on it, and on which the Fork Union Academy is situated.

Civilization sometimes seemed to move by leaps and bounds, and then to pause a while. Those sections far away from tidewater were the slowest to respond to progress. But by degrees conditions began to improve in the Fork section.

About 1798, a stage-coach line was begun between Charlottesville and Richmond, on the "River road," made memorable by Miss Mary Johnston's book, "Lewis Rand." At convenient points along the road were stopping places for the travelers. One was at Central Plains, called "Frog Onnery," for Ordinary, as in old England; another at Captain Winn's, another at John Snead's, another one at Fork Tavern. The coming of the travelers opened up this interior country, adding much interest to it, and gave the settlers a broader outlook. This River road, that runs through Fork Union, was a main highway from the mountains to the sea shore. There was one other, called the "Three Chop road," on the north side of the Rivanna. Many wagons, with bells on horses, passed this road, and later carriages filled with persons going to the springs from the Tidewater section.

This was a time when intemperance held sway, and many young men fell early victims to its evil effects. The amusements of the better class were tournaments and the chase, and the pleasure of the cup, from start to finish, with most of them, was the order of procedure.

It is a wonder, indeed, that the sons of John Snead should have grown to manhood free from the vices of the day. Possibly they were saved by the disgusting sight of so many drinking men around, and were held in check by the mother, who was a devoted Christian and did not hesitate to take her stand against intemperance when so many were on the

opposite side. It is said that she marched in the procession at the opening of the Temperance Hall in Fork Union.

The children of John Snead and Sarah Weaver were named John, William, George, Benjamin, Sarah, Jane and Polly. John, or Jack, as he was called, went to Texas soon after he was married to Nancy Norvell, and took with him Pomfrey, the son of George, who afterwards returned. Sarah Snead married John Saunders; Jane married Howell Duncan, and Polly, Holman Bashaw. Descendants of Jack (who was a Baptist minister) live in Texas. They have not been included in this little volume, nor of the sisters, most of whom have left the county. It has not been practicable to do such extensive work. That may be done by the future historian.

The Weavers, who had come to this section about the time the Sneads did, were not so favorably impressed with the Fork as were the Sneads. The lands were not productive enough, and Berry Weaver moved his family to Tennessee, traveling by wagons. It must have been a sad day to Grandmother Snead when all of her family, except one sister, Mrs. Austin Seay, left for the West.* Some of the descendants live in Louisville, Kentucky; one son returned, he was ever after called "the Prodigal." By his leaving home he lost his opportunity to be educated as he would have been here. The old Weaver home was sold and taken down; a part of it is in the rear of Benjamin's house. William and son, Bernard, are the only Weavers in this section.

*Dr. J. M. Weaver, Baptist pastor in Louisville, is of this branch. It is to be regretted that the names of these descendants came too late for insertion. They are among the leading folk of that city.

CHAPTER V

THE THREE MOTHERS

*Ancestry—Pollards, Johnsons, Gooches, Pomfreys—
Characterization*

THE POLLARDS

In another county, Buckingham, Virginia, another home was being made, seemingly soon to suffer effacement, only to merge itself into other centers of influence and power, in accordance with the universal law of indestructibility.

Benjamin Pollard had come from his native county, King William, where so many of that family now live, to Buckingham. There he met and married Sarah Johnson. Their children were Katharine and Lucinda, who were born at the close of the eighteenth century, Elizabeth and Oranie Johnson and one son, Peyton. They lived at Buckingham Court-House. The parents both died, and soon after, the house was burned, leaving the orphans without a home. The details attending their moving to Fluvanna are told in "Pomfrey-Johnson" paper. Suffice it here to say that the orphans were given a happy home with their two maiden aunts, Betsy and Ony Johnson, who came from Amelia to mother them. The death of their only brother, soon after coming, was a great sorrow to them. These Pollard sisters were so far removed from their Pollard kin that they never saw any of them. It is not known that they ever went visiting out of the neighborhood except once, when they spent several weeks at the home of their cousin, Stephen Gouge (or Gooch) who lived near Union Mills, Virginia.

It is a source of regret that so little has been preserved of this branch of the Pollards. When Katharine Pollard the oldest one, married Burwell Seay, she named her home "Cherry Hill" after the "Cherry Hill" of her paternal ancestors.

*"She dresses aye sae clean and neat,
Both decent and genteel,
And then there's something in her gait
Gars ony dress look weel."*

Mrs. Samuel Pettit, an octogenarian of wonderful memory, says that the Pollard girls were very popular in the neighborhood; that her mother, Mrs. Captain Thomas Omohundro, used to tell her how she enjoyed their society, that they were so bright and attractive she loved to have them visit her; and Mr. John Wood said he liked to visit them because they lived at the South Creek home, where he had such pleasant memories of the Pollard ladies.

She tells of some of the amusements of country life in the early part of the nineteenth century. The wood was not used for lumber to any extent as it is now, and there were only whip-saws and not saw mills. When forests had to be leveled to make a place for cultivating crops, an invitation went out to the young men to assist in rolling the logs into a pile to be burned. That invitation was accompanied with one to the young ladies of the families to a quilting bee, which meant that after the quilting was done in the day, and the logs rolled and burned, a great feast was served, when evening costume was donned, which was followed by a dance—sometimes called a play—such as:

*"I will be the reaper,
You will be the binder;
I have lost my true love,
And where shall I find her?"*

Sometimes it was "Choosing a bride."

There is an old barn still standing, not far from South Creek plantation, that served the sparsely settled community for a school-house and preaching place before the Fork church was built. A comical story is told by the old people of a Methodist minister who, while exercising himself rather violently, standing on an improvised pulpit with slender supports, was thrown to the floor. The refrain of the worldly minded was that as the preacher repeated the words, "The righteous shall stand, the wicked shall fall, that down came Goodwin, pulpit and all."

The mother of the writer had a sad experience in her young life. While attending a tournament, so common in those days, on the Snead plantation, she saw a young man who had been her suitor, nameless here, dash his brains out against a tree, a broad old century oak, that stands now on the public road. The horse that he was riding shied and ran too near the tree. This information was gotten from others and was a matter of history, but no allusion to it was ever made in the home.

Austin Seay, a first cousin of the three brothers, said that once he called on Lucinda Pollard at her home, and that while he was talking to her another young man was announced, and she excused herself to add some touches to her toilet. He took umbrage at this, and left the room before she returned. He did not tell whether the favored one was the one she married or not.

In reading these pages, one can but be struck with the love and devotion of the Pollard sisters to each other, as shown when they would not be separated as orphans, and in after life they selected for their life companions three brothers, all of whom settled near each other, on the land of the fathers. There was one sister who did not marry a Snead—there were only three, the fourth having gone West. But she married very acceptably to the family, a Mr.



MR. GEORGE HOLMAN SNEAD



MRS. GEORGE HOLMAN SNEAD

Burwell W. Seay, of "Cherry Hill." This sister, Katharine Pollard, was much looked up to by the others. She had a high-born air, and had much means at command, with river plantation and a large number of servants. She entertained many city guests in the real old style of Virginia hospitality. Of her children, only Pomfrey Pollard Seay of Blue Ridge Springs, and Mrs. Robert Layne, of Fluvanna, survive her. It was a sorrowful day when "Cherry Hill" was destroyed by fire, soon after the close of the Civil War. It was one of the representative homes of old Virginia.

The Misses Pollard did not have the advantage of the schools of our day. There was one school in an old house now standing near South Creek Farm, to which the youngest, Oranie Pollard (Mrs. George Snead), went. She made great progress, but her teacher, _____, fell in love with her after one year, and she was taken from school. But she went long enough to have a thirst created for education. That was shown afterwards, in her intense desire to educate her children. She seemed to have an instinct for letter-writing. The writer remembers gratefully the early training given by her, in this line, that counted for more than that of the tuition of the schools.

About the year 1824, William Snead married Lucinda Pollard.

In 1825, George Holman Snead married Oranie Pollard.

December 23d, 1828, Benjamin Weaver Snead married Elizabeth Pollard. Elder Lewis Chedowing performed the ceremony. All of these marriages took place at the South Creek home, now standing.

The mothers had great influence over their children, and they are highly venerated and loved by them. Two of them were discussing pictures recently, when one of them, Captain C. G. Snead, pulled out from his pocket-book the

picture of his mother, that he always carried near his heart. That was a tribute to the son as well as to the mother. As devoted to the sons as they were, they saw them go from them, to offer themselves to be shot down for their country if necessary, without raising a word of protest. Surely the women were as great heroes often as the men in the Civil War. Their closets were often frequented in prayer. They were all pious and good.

Joaquin Miller said:

"The bravest battle that ever was fought—

Shall I tell you where or when?

On the maps of the world you will find it not,

For 't was fought by the mothers of men."

In those days of blockade, it was the housewife who kept the family moving. She it was who had to provide for sugar, coffee, tea and wearing apparel. They had to bring out the spinning wheels and looms from their hiding to make clothes for colored and white. The writer recalls how proudly she wore a real homespun blue checked gingham in 1863.

These mothers were great lovers of their neighbors, and delighted to do them a kindness.

Most people are apt to think well of their mothers, and they should. But after coming in contact with many mothers of high and low degree, it is my firm conviction I have never met women of higher and purer ideas and ideals of life, whose influence knew no taint. And is not this a legacy which they have left us of which we should be proudly and justly grateful?

THE MOTHER

"Dear earth, you must hold her close to your breast,

Hold her, and warm the sweet sleeper at rest;

Throw over that mound a mantle of green,

And soft be her sleep 'neath the wealth of its sheen."

The following is taken from a list of passengers arriving in the colony, February, 1633—Thomas Pollard, twenty-three years, from Port of Plymouth, in the "Robert Bonaventure," for St. Christopher's.* The names of John and Richard Pollard are in the records of St. Michael's Parish; later record also of Sarah, daughter of Henry Pollard.

In a list of the Chamberlains to the King in the time of William and Mary, published in the "History of Chester," appears the name of Sir John Pollard.

The volume called "King William Homes and Families" contains the following about the Pollards:

"This family appears first to have settled in King and Queen County, Virginia, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and its history includes many distinguished names, among them the old clerks of King and Queen and King William. They intermarried with the Dandridges, Spottswoods, Edwards, etc.; the descendants have spread over the land."

The little book called "Americans of Gentle Birth" contains the following item concerning the Pollards:

"The Pollards were of Welsh descent, two brothers having come to this country in 1700. One of them settled in Pennsylvania, the other, Joseph Pollard, located in Goochland County, Virginia, where he married Priscilla Hoames and had two sons. The eldest, Thomas Pollard, born in Goochland, was a captain in the Virginia Line in the Revolution. He married Sarah Harding."

A recent number of the *Times-Dispatch* says, "In our article of January 1st, 1905, it is stated that in 1763, Joseph and John Pollard patented between them about ten thousand acres of land in Harrison County, now West Virginia. Who were they?"

*Note.—Vessels stopped at the islands on the way to Virginia.

In the land grant office, Richmond, Virginia, is recorded a deed of two counties, Monroe and Wise, now "Harrison," to two of the Pollards, Joseph and John, brothers of the father of the three Misses Pollard. That made the Sneads heirs to this land. Some of them sold their claim to it and received about half of its known value at that time. The others did not sell, hoping to recover it. But the taxes were not paid for a number of years, and the squatters took possession of it, and could never be fully dispossessed. If taxes had been kept up, the Sneads would have been wealthy from these lands, with their rich mines. A few years ago, a lawyer from Monroe told the writer that he was very familiar with the "Pollard survey," which was the first one on record, and very valuable.

The most distinguished of the Pollards of the past generation was E. A. Pollard, author of "Lost Cause," "Life of Davis," and other works. He was a co-editor of the Richmond *Examiner* with his brother, James, who was killed in Richmond on account of some newspaper article. They were sons of Richard Pollard, of United States Army, who was prominent in the War of 1812, went to China and was United States Consul, and whose wife was a daughter of Senator William C. Rives. E. A. Pollard was a writer of great distinction, and his death was much regretted.

The wife of Benjamin Pollard was Sarah Johnson; her grandmother, it is believed, was a Gooch or Gouge, as the family was called then. They lived in another part of the county, but they often visited each other. Through the Gooches they were related to the Allagres, Porters, Nelsons and Daniels. It was the same family as that of Governor Gooch, who was made a baronet by Queen Anne, and from whom Goochland was named. The Virginia Gooches are descended from his brother, William Gooch, President of the Council.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

The Johnson family was a large one. The first one of which any record is found is William Johnson, who was a large property owner in Henrico County, afterwards called Goochland and Albemarle. His name and that of Philip and William Gooch appear in many places in the Albemarle records. The Johnsons were a quiet, sturdy set of farmers; all of them, by frugality and industry, seem to have amassed considerable property in negroes and lands. They had little taste for public life. The most prominent among them was Rev. Thomas N. Johnson, the silvery voiced orator of Buckingham, a man of fine talents, of modest mien, and of far-reaching influence. He lived on his own plantation, serving the same churches during his long ministry. His friends were legion. His face betokened the geniality of his loving nature. He made ready his last sermon on "I have fought a good fight, I am ready to be offered up." Finding that he could not be able to deliver it, he sent for his son-in-law, Dr. Thomas J. Shipman, who married his daughter, Lula Johnson, to preach it for him, which he did after the death of this much-mourned-for pastor. Another daughter married Rev. Dr. J. A. Mundy. The descendants of Rev. T. N. Johnson are among the prominent folk of the State.

THE POMFREYS

The manner in which the Pomfrey name came into the family has not been ascertained. The information is scant. We only know that it was a name held in affection by the Johnsons, as Pomfrey Johnson and in the next generation, Pomfrey Snead—the last one named. The children were always told that there was a fortune in England coming to them from the Pomfrey* estate. One of the Johnson ancestors was a Pomfrey.

*Note.—Spelled also Pumpfrette.

During the last few years, there has several times been published the fact, or fancy, that the Pomfrey fortune was ready, of several millions, in London for its American heirs. Some still have hopes of getting it, but the chances are slight. There are some who believe that there is little doubt but that a large section of land in the older part of London belongs to the Pomfreys and their descendants in this country. Their coat of arms is in possession of some Pomfreys living near Richmond, Virginia. The English estate is said to be worth several millions, and every once in a while a report springs up that it is about to be secured. The technicalities of law and manipulations of lawyers form an invincible barrier in the effort to gain anything from this source. However, what follows may throw some light on the above.

In a book in the Virginia Historical Society rooms, giving a list of names of persons who came in the early days, is the following:

"Thomas Pomfrett, in Monmouth's Rebellion transported from Taunton."

Also, "Abraham Pollard, of Cheard, out of Bridgewater Prison, that came from Taunton (seat of the rebellion)."

The followers of Lord Monmouth were Protestants, the King, James II, whom he tried to overthrow, was a Catholic. The rebellion was suppressed and prisoners sent to Virginia.

In same book is the name of Ann Pomfrett in Parish Christ Church in Lancaster, five in family.

POMFREY JOHNSON

The Man with the Big Heart

He was a gentleman of wealth. His home was called the South Creek Plantation, and was not far from James River. He never married, lived alone in his house, surrounded by a large number of servants. Unlike most rich

planters in the South, he did not employ overseers. He was afraid they would not be kind to his slaves, for he was notably lenient with them. The only products for market from his large farm were tobacco and wheat. That brought him a large sum each year. Practically everything else was for home consumption. The year before he died he did not draw his money promptly from Walthall and Brown, Richmond, commission merchants, not needing the money. The firm broke, owing him three thousand dollars for his crop, not a cent of which he ever received.* His servants about an hundred of them, lived in cabins alongside the road from his house on the hill to the new one, on the opposite hill, that he had built for his sisters in which to raise the orphan Pollard children. It was a village with one street, with blacksmith and wheelwright shops and other farm buildings in the rear. The colored people said that Uncle Pomfrey buried a pot of gold near his house just before he died. Many of them have engaged in the search for it.

Abram Barnett, a highly respected colored man, headman of George H. Snead, Sr., said that "Mars Pomfrey" exercised good government with his slaves, that he used to whip with willows, ten in a bunch, or rather have them whipped by the elders of their own race, for any stories they told. Next, he whipped them for stealing, for fighting each other and lastly, for talking ugly to their parents. They were whipped for these four things. It was not unlike the feudal system. No chief was more respected or beloved by his subjects. History has borne out the fact that South Creek negroes have almost every one turned out well, not a rogue among them. Only one of these old servants, born at South Creek, old Aunt Nancy ———, is left, so far

*Note.—The hogsheads had shafts put to them and were rolled along the road to market.

as is known. She must be close on to the century mark, if not over it.

Do you ask what part Pomfrey Johnson played in Snead history?—A great part. We have seen from another paper that the three Sneads married three Pollard ladies. Who were they? There are no Pollards in this county, as far as is known. They came from Buckingham. Their father, Benjamin Pollard, came from one of the lower counties. We have not felt it important to trace any connection with the Pollards now living in the lower counties. There is a full record of Pollards in the *Times-Dispatch*. Our immediate Pollard kin had close relatives in Norfolk.

Benjamin Pollard, father of these three ladies, married Miss Sallie Johnson, of Buckingham. They lived at Buckingham Court-House. He and his wife died there,* and soon after, the house was burned. As there were no Pollard kin near, the Johnsons, brothers of the mother, Mrs. Pollard, decided to divide out among themselves these five orphan children.

And here a most pathetic scene is to be recorded. History scarcely furnishes a parallel. Think of it, you children of happy homes, and think of the sorrow that must have filled the hearts of these children when they found that both parents and their home were taken from them, and they were to be separated for life.

The children had heard what was to be their lot, and being devoted to each other, decided on a plan of their own to show their disapproval of it.

On the day when they were to be separated from each other to go to the respective homes of their uncles and aunts, they went to the wheat field and hid themselves. Poor little waifs! They had no money, no home, but they had

*Note.—They are buried at "Travellers Rest."

something far better—a legacy that no one could take from them—a family tie, and this grew stronger as the years went by.

When a distinguished educator was dying, he said that he regretted that he had no money to leave to his children, but said that one thing they possessed that gave him great comfort in that hour, and that was “love for each other.”

When Pomfrey Johnson, the rich old bachelor, named for his Pomfrey ancestors, saw this demonstration of family love, he said, “They shall not be separated; I will take them all as my own, and make a home for them.” Which thing he did, to his everlasting honor. A monument should be erected to the man with the big heart, who could do such a noble thing.

He brought over from Amelia his two maiden sisters, Betsy and Onie Johnson, built a new house, and provided for them all. And it is said that he provided in no stinted manner. There was abundance everywhere. The children were Katherine, who was born in 1779, Lucinda, Elizabeth and Oranie Pollard, and one brother, Peyton.

Uncle Pomfrey, as he was called by all, spent most of his time in fox hunting, as was the custom among “the gentlemen” of that day. His body servant, Woodson, would go out at daybreak and start the foxes, and he and nephew, Peyton Pollard, would follow about nine o’clock in the big woods of his plantation. He had thirteen hounds. Some have thought Peyton, who died a few years after coming over here, probably caught his death by going out in the early morning dew.

The South Creek farm was very productive, but all of the meat and corn went to feed the colored people. They were a happy set, most of them kin to each other and living under the mildest kind of government. Their clothes were

manufactured in looms at home, the cotton and wool being raised on the farm. So there was little to buy outside of the home establishment. Every kind of fruit was raised in abundance. There were peafowls, guinea-pigs and other fowls. The cabins were presided over by the old mammies. When the older members were at work in the fields the little pickaninnies were taken care of by the mammies, who sat like queens in the cabins, sometimes carding and spinning. It was difficult to keep from running over children, as one would drive down this cabin street, there were so many of them.

Some of the apples and peaches that were grown on the farm were made into brandy, which was served to all visitors, as was the custom in that day; and the decanter was always on the sideboard, but it was the pure juice of the fruit, not like the whiskey of the present day, with its poisonous mixtures. It is said that if a visitor imbibed too much he was never offered anything to drink again.

Uncle Pomfrey* was a member of the Fork Baptist Church and a regular attendant at its services, though a very modest and retiring man. He was bald-headed and of rather slender build. Dr. N. B. Gay said he remembered the seat he always occupied near the window of the old part of the church, where the leader of the choir now sits, not far from the pulpit. As soon as services were over, he made for his horse, a handsome one with a bow neck, fat and fleet of foot, called "Fly," a name which was no misnomer, as he was soon out of sight for his South Creek home. All honor to this old man with the big heart. May there be many of his relatives who shall follow in his footsteps in this respect.

*Uncle Pomfrey never married. He was said to have visited Miss Catharine Gooch, a cousin, and a Miss Sarah Wood, whether with matrimonial intent is not known.

While we are doing honor to the forefathers of this assembly, let us not for one moment forget the foremothers, the two old maiden ladies, Aunts Betsey and Onie Johnson, who came over from their home in Amelia to mother five motherless and fatherless Pollard children. Surely the Sneads should be kind to orphans, wherever found, for they were so kindly cared for by these old aunts and uncles.

Their brother, Pomfrey, furnished the money to run the home, gave the Pollard girls one hundred dollars each to get their wedding trousseaux—that always included kid slippers, bombazine crêpe dress, etc., and a number of servants as well, when they went to housekeeping. These unmarried Johnsons adopted them as their own. No children had a happier home, and when they married and had families of their own, the nieces and nephews came to visit them, as they often did, they were sent back loaded with fruit and other good things, after spending a happy time.

They were very different in temperament. Whenever one of the family is found to be cross or quarrelsome, we are apt to say, a “real Aunt Onie.” She was not so sociable and affable as Aunt Betsy; she was blunt and plain to a degree. She loved to spin flax, and she would not always rise to greet you if she was very busy, but say, “Lord, child, what made you come out this bad day?”—or something like it. But the children soon learned to know that it was only her manner—that her heart beat warm and tender for them all. Aunt Betsy was a saint, indeed—always busy, always cheerful and always ready to greet visitors. People came from far and wide to see them and partake of their hospitality. Aunt Betsy would say, “Help yourselves, children, to the berries, there are thousands of them,” instead of “Don’t take many.” The vision of her in empire dress, with arms filled with baskets of good things to take

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to our mothers, often rises before me. They were famed for hospitality. They believed in the good old Virginia custom of always breaking bread with your visitor. Honey and hoe-cakes cooked on griddles, with sweet milk to drink, was often offered to callers. Their cupboard was always full, and no one ever went away hungry any hour of the day or night. They were not native Fluvannians, and they never got acclimated. They welcomed visitors, but made no calls.

Their whole life was in their home. They did not leave it for thirty years before they died. It is probable that they never visited the nieces and nephews after they married, but their doors were spread wide open to the children and they delighted to load them with gifts. Blessed old people, for a beautiful deed they did in mothering this family.



SOME OF THE SONS OF THE THREE SONS

CHAPTER VI

LATER GENERATIONS

The following is a running history of the Sneads descended from the three brothers, who were descended from John, and from his father, Archibill or Archibold, in the last hundred and thirty-five years. William and George and Benjamin married respectively, Lucinda, Oranie and Elizabeth Pollard. There are about two hundred and fifty living descendants.

All three of these had seven sons; two of them, George and Benjamin, had seven sons and one daughter; the other one had seven sons and three daughters, making only five girls and twenty-one sons. One daughter seems to run in the family. Oranie Virginia was the youngest child of George and Ella Elizabeth of Benjamin. Archibald, the father of John, had only one daughter, Matilda, and from the old English records, it is found that there was a Matilda, only daughter of John, of Belmont.

Six of the twenty-one sons died unmarried—Peyton and Louis, of William's family; Philip and Gideon, of Benjamin's; and Burwell and Nash, of George's family. Most of the married ones have families or descendants living in this Fork section, on the lands of their fathers. Scarcely any of the land has gone out of the family. The original tract was in Archibald's name, then in Burwell's, and later in John's. While in Burwell's possession, the lower part was sold off. John, by degrees, added many more acres to the plantation. A part of it was sold once to a gold mining company for

Note.—From this gold mine, nuggets were found large enough for breastpins and rings, that were made and worn by the daughters of William, who owned it at that time.

fifteen thousand dollars, and yielded good results for a time. Later, it was closed for want of proper machinery. It has been bought into the family again by the purchase of Dr. W. E. Hatcher, who married Oranie Virginia Snead.

George and William Snead were both deacons in the Fork Church. Benjamin, the shrinking one, led the congregational singing before the choir was organized under Mr. John Nicholas Perkins, who served so long and well. The Sneads were noted for their hospitality. Their doors were ever open to their kindred and friends, and they esteemed it an honor and Christian privilege to entertain. William often entertained soldiers on furlough, who came home with his sons in the army for a rest of several weeks, who were too far from their own homes down South to return to them. They were noted for kindness to the poor of the neighborhood. Many widows received help from them, depending entirely upon them for meat. William and Benjamin had about thirty negroes; George only about fifteen.

George and wife economized to educate their children. William and Ben set theirs up in business, giving them a good start. Most of them lived on their lands; some became merchants, and but for the war might have accumulated considerable wealth. "Improve your mind, for that can not be taken away from you like riches, which can take wings and fly away," was the word often repeated in George's home, by the book-lover, Burwell, to his brothers and sister, and by parents. Five out of the eight of George's children had degrees from universities and colleges. Three graduated from the University.

While we would not be fulsome and extravagant in the praise of any, yet this heart-to-heart talk that we are having all among ourselves, for the sake of history, seems allowable and justifiable. In one of the families, that of John Peyton,

the mother and daughters received their education at Hollins Institute—one a distinguished graduate, another a medalist in music. This was a gifted family. Both father and mother were of high intellectual order.

There are of George's family five sons and one daughter living—three over seventy-five years. Of William's, only three, George and Ben and Sallie Ann, nearly ninety. Of Benjamin's, two, Cornelius and Ella—making of the children of the three brothers only eleven surviving of the twenty-six, all living in this neighborhood except two of George's, Pomfrey and Junius.

Of the twenty-one Sneads, fourteen of whom appear in the picture, all were Baptists and Democrats. There has been one preacher, Dr. George Holman, in his generation, and one in the present, Joseph Tapscott, son of Frank. Jack, son of John, who lived in Texas, also was a preacher. Of the twenty-one there was only one physician, Dr. George H. Snead, son of George. His son, Dr. Nash Perkins, a graduate in medicine of the University of Virginia, early became distinguished with a wide practice, in the next generation. Also Dr. George Tapscott Snead, son of William, who gave up the practice of medicine, where he had settled in Princess Anne, to become a member of the State Senate, and was returned three times for his seat in that body.

Dr. Henry Martin Snead is the present Academy physician and instructor. He is the son of William Pomfrey. Of the present generation, two have received college degrees; one, Harry Lamont Snead, at nineteen; the other one, Burwell Chandler Snead, graduated in law and is a practitioner in New York City, and is also an M. A. of Richmond College. Four are at college now. In the new book by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, called "The Men of Mark in Virginia," are sketches of the following Sneads: Dr. George

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Holman and son, Dr. Nash Perkins Snead, and Dr. George T. Snead, of this branch, and Mr. E. A. Snead, of Clifton Forge, of the Lynchburg Sneads.

Burwell William, oldest son of George, graduated in law at the University of Virginia in one session, as did his brother, George, afterwards in medicine. Junius was a student for a time at West Point, and graduated in several departments at the University. He has given his life to teaching, being specially fond of the classics. Virginia graduated at Fluvanna Institute, under Dr. Henson, at the age of fifteen, and afterwards at Albemarle Institute, under John Hart, with the degree of M. A. Ella Elisabeth, daughter of Benjamin, was also a student at Fluvanna and Albemarle Institutes, and graduated in several departments. She had a beautiful soprano voice. Lewis Brown attended Richmond College.

English records state that the women were noted for their beauty in the olden days. Their talent for music is also a matter of history. Many of the descendants of the three brothers have attained eminence in voice and piano. One has studied abroad. Some have attained to the highest of the university degrees.

It is a remarkable fact that there has never been a marriage among the first cousins, who were both Sneads. There have been several third or fourth, but no first. The elder Sneads taught their children that marriage among close kin was not desirable, while they were much devoted to each other. The young men especially loved to get together as often as possible to talk of the current events of the day. All coarse and vulgar conversation was frowned down upon. It was said that when Burwell Snead found that anything was being said that his mother could not hear, that he always got up and left the company.

The Sneads of the Fork are lovers of peace, above the ordinary. They do not love to pick a quarrel. The phrase adopted by the Snead family, "*Nec opprimere, nec opprimi*"—neither to oppress, nor to be oppressed—shows itself in them. In the main, they early become Christians, and are patrons of good order and sobriety—not a confirmed drunkard among them. Their church is their Mecca, and few neglect its services, at least, while under the sound of the old church bell. They are great lovers of their home and fireside (though Thackeray says we have no firesides, since stoves came into use). Not very many are in the public eye. They seem to think with the poet, Burns, that

*"To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife
Is the true pathos and sublime
Of human life."*

They are industrious and liberal with their families. Divorces are unknown among them. Possibly this is because they have made such wise companionships. They have intermarried with the prominent folk, the old families of this and other counties, such as the Perkinses, Joneses, Thomases, Seays, Winns, Pettits and others. William Pomfrey married, first, Miss Henrietta Tapscott, of Buckingham, and afterwards Miss Julia Seay, of Fluvanna. Captain Charles G. Snead married, first, Miss Sallie Miller Broaddus, of Caroline County, and afterwards Miss Elizabeth Payne, of Goochland. Mr. Luther R. Snead married Miss Emma Elliott, of Charlottesville. John Newton married Miss Virginia Katherine Robertson, of Chesterfield, Virginia. Cornelius married Miss Helen Winn. Walker Gilmer married Miss Bell Jones, daughter of Deacon Silas B. Jones. Benjamin Snead married, first, Mary Elizabeth Bashaw and afterwards Rebecca Pettit; Thomas married

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Fanny, a sister, daughter of Samuel Pettit. John Peyton married Sallie Ford, of Goochland. George Holman married Virginia Perkins, daughter of John Perkins; Marcellus married Anne Judson, daughter of Isaac Perkins, all of Fluvanna. Junius P. Snead married, first, Adella Yarbrough, of Mississippi, next Miss Elizabeth Chandler, of Virginia. Pomfrey Pollard married Miss Betty George, of Fluvanna. Ella Elizabeth married Charles Madison Thomas, of Fluvanna. Betty Snead married Willis C. Thomas; Sallie Anne married Samuel Sadler, afterwards Valentine Duncan; Mary Snead married Benjamin Seay, all of Fluvanna. Robert P. Snead married Mary Terry, of Fluvanna. Oranie Virginia Snead married Rev. William Eldridge Hatcher, of Bedford, Virginia.

John Newton Snead, son of William, was named for the good and great John Newton, the friend of the poet, Cowper. He was a great favorite with his kindred and friends. Gentle and retiring in manner, he had the granite in his character. He was a devoted and faithful member of the old First Church in Richmond, where he lived and raised his family. He was, in his early life, a merchant in Charlottesville, afterwards a commission merchant in Richmond. His descendants and his wife, who was Miss Virginia K. Robertson, a cultivated member of an old Virginia family, who survives him, live in Birmingham, Alabama. His grandson, William Warren, Jr., appears in the picture. Pomfrey Pollard returned from Texas in middle life, and married Miss Bettie George, of Fluvanna. The greatest joy of this worthy, aged pair is in their descendants, who delight to honor them. Marcellus Snead, son of George, was first a merchant. He lived in Charlottesville, Memphis and Richmond. Since the war he has been living in Fluvanna, near Carysbrook. He is of retiring nature, with

optimistic spirit. He is a decided humorist and choice entertainer. He grips his friends with hooks of steel. He is Superintendent of the Bethel Sunday-School, and deacon of the church. He has long served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna, Virginia.

Benjamin Hadad, son of William, belongs to the class of country gentlemen whose lives are spent far from the public gaze, and yet, not so far but that his influence is known and recognized far and wide for truth and righteousness. His modesty is only exceeded by his worth. His son Rufus is a worthy descendant. Those persons who knew William Snead and his father, William, did not fail to perceive the likeness between them. He seemed to be cast in the same mold of strict probity and devotion to duty. His adherence to what he believed sometimes carried him into the borderland of prejudice. He was a prominent citizen, successful farmer and deacon in the old Fork Church, as is now his son, Frank Snead.

Peyton Nash, son of George, who died as a result of exposure in the war, was a gifted conversationalist, a great lover of his home. His early death was a great sorrow to his family, and hastened his father's death, who returned from a business trip to Richmond and found Nash a corpse. He said he could never recover from it, that it was the first thought in the morning and the last at night. He died soon afterwards.

Robert possessed many of the sterling qualities of his father. He was the first one of the twenty-one young men to found a home in the Fork section. He was of cheery nature. He was a strict moralist, but did not connect himself with the church until late in life, he had such high conceptions of what a church member ought to be. None of the young men approach the model Apollo de Belvedere, but

Lewis and Gideon came nearer to it than any of the others. They were both noted for their good looks. They died unmarried, soon after the war, having lived down South for a number of years. Lewis looked only on the bright side of life; he seemed to think that "mirth was God's sunshine, and all the world should bask in it."

Cornelius Pollard has lived continuously near the old home. He was first a merchant with his cousin, Thomas F. Bashaw, a notably strong character, afterwards a tobacco-nist. He has long since retired, but is an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Fork Union Academy, and identified with the growing town of Fork Union. "Uncle Neal," as he is familiarly called, is much beloved by kindred and friends, has long been Treasurer of the Fork Church. Walker Gilmer and Thomas, sons of Benjamin, were modest and retiring, averse to prominence. They were faithful and true and devoted to their families. They both died in middle age. Walker Gilmer was the youngest child, and lived at the old home, where his son, Gilmer, now lives. Luther P. Snead, of splendid physique and affectionate nature, chose Charlottesville for his home. He was, for a long time, Cashier of the National Bank there. He was an active member of the church and a member of the choir, as was his wife. He was cut off suddenly in the prime of his manhood. John Peyton Snead was for a long time a merchant in Goochland; he afterwards settled in Fluvanna, where he raised his family. Ill health interfered with his usefulness and prominence. He was a great reader, and few know how intellectual he was. Junius Snead had the advantages of a university course, and his taste led him to teaching. He had charge of an academy in Meridian, Mississippi, and afterwards taught Latin and Greek in South Boston, with his wife, Miss Betty Chandler, who was a

full graduate of Hollins Institute. He is still active in church work, teaching a large class of men in the Sunday-School of his church. He is not unlike Burwell William, his brother, in his characteristics.

*Captain Charles G. Snead, the youngest son of George H., has been prominent in this county for many years in church relations as well as in politics. He is a great lover of his church and is a deacon and a leader in many of its enterprises. He was recently recommended by the County Executive Committee for the Senate.

A special to the *Times-Dispatch* says of him: "He has been County Chairman for a number of years and has always taken an active interest in politics. He is a successful farmer and business man, a cultured and refined gentleman, and will ably represent the district in the Senate."

He declined the position.

Dr. George H. Snead had good school advantages in early life. He graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in one session. He was, for a time, in a hospital in Philadelphia, and then began the practise of medicine in the Fork section. He had a wide practise for fifty years, being a member of Conscript Board in the Civil War. He was the first Academy physician and lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene. He has been pastor of the Fork Church and of Bethel for thirty-two years, having felt the call to preach after the death of his mother, after becoming a physician. He has always been a close student, and has wonderful virility, even at his advanced age. A few years ago, he celebrated his golden wedding with his wife, who has walked lovingly at his side all these years. He has illumined the name by a long life of usefulness and prominence.

Burwell William Snead, of Charlottesville, law partner

*Note.—He has been recently made Commander of Fluvanna Camp of Confederate Veterans.

of Shelton F. Leake, who died at thirty-one years of age, in 1863, much loved and honored in church relations (he was Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of Virginia), was fast making an enviable reputation in politics. He was in the campaign of Douglas and Lincoln, making many political addresses. His feeble health, after an attack of pneumonia, prevented him from taking any active part in the war. From his youth he had been delicate; his father, George Snead, taking him to the White Sulphur Springs a number of years until he was restored, but he was never strong. Dr. Snead's address, on his character, made at the reunion by request, appears later on in this book. It seems fitting, however, that he should have special mention here.

No one will gainsay the statement that Burwell William first set the standard for high education among his kindred. He and Poindexter Henson, who lived a close neighbor, were in the same grade of classes at the University and companions in their country homes. Both loved books and both were public speakers and prominent church members. The writer recalls delightful hours spent in their presence, as a child, listening to them as they discoursed on matters literary and historic, much of which was above her comprehension, but enough was imbibed to stir her intellectual ambition for more. Dr. A. B. Brown used to say that he read and committed to memory, in early life, books too deep for him then, but that, in later life, he had them so imbedded in him that they were always "on tap." His death was the first sorrow that ever came to the writer, and for long it seemed to shut out all light and joy. He was so much beloved and looked up to. Who is the one who does not at times "long for the touch of the vanished hand, and the sound of the voice that is still?"

We can not turn our gaze away from the three brothers William, George and Benjamin, without giving the humorous, as well as the religious side of their characters. They talked with each other in tropes. It was interesting, indeed, to hear them when they were on opposite sides of a question, as they often were. Their fondness for each other was such that they could not long stay apart. William had a little carriage in which he was driven by the colored boy, Champ, every other day to the post-office. The sight of it meant that there was going to be a meeting of the brothers, when current events and personal matters were to be related and commented upon. Wit and humor, and the appreciation of it, was possessed by all, but William and Benjamin indulged in it as the usual vernacular. One of the neighbors invited William to inspect his son's crop of corn that he had been praising very much, and he took William to see it. He asked William's opinion of it, expecting something favorable. After a while he said, "Well, I will tell you, this is kind land but I do not think it can produce two crops in the same year—weeds and corn."

The writer was visiting at the home of her Uncle William on one occasion. He returned from Fork Union with his paper, in which he had gotten the latest news of the Civil War. "Vicksburg has fallen, Vicksburg has fallen, that is terrible news!" said he. He paced the floor, talking about it, when he turned suddenly and said, "Lucinda, is dinner ready? I am very hungry." Whereupon, in her usual quiet way, she said, "I did not think you wanted to eat, now that Vicksburg has fallen." Then he made the reply that has come ringing down the years, and will continue through successive generations—"Lucinda, I want to eat until I fall." It was the custom of William, when his sons would go away into business, to say at the very last, as he was

shaking his hand, "My son, do right, do right," and then with tearful eyes turn away from him. A merchant moved into the vicinity and opened up his store. An officer of the county came into his store one day, who said to the merchant, "Tell me whom I can trust around here? Who is the man who will pay his debts as soon as they are due?" "William Snead is the man," said he—a very high encomium for any one. Some one who heard that in after years said, "Put down his son Robert in the same category." This trait of strict honesty and probity must be accorded to all of his sons.

Captain Charles G. Snead tells an interesting story of how, when he was a soldier, he returned home one night about bed-time. His father, George, was one of the pious Christians who had family worship, the loss of which is so much deprecated in these days. He said he rode up quietly, and when he put his foot on the doorstep he heard his father's voice in prayer. He stopped and listened, and, reader, do you know that he was praying at that instant for him, for his safe return to his home? With his face suffused with tears, he entered the beloved home circle.

George greatly loved the Wednesday night prayer-meeting. It was the writer's part to carry the hymn-book for the service. George was a man of great faith and prayer. A neighbor said that once he was passing not far off from an old tobacco house, near the home, when he heard a voice as of some one talking. He went near, and found his Uncle George on his knees pleading with his Lord in prayer. He always had the highest respect for his piety after that.

Benjamin was as humorous as the other two, a fine business man and, as Dr. Hatcher said in his address at the reunion, that he was the "gentleman," though they were all gentlemen. He was the one who stayed at home, who

took care of his mother in her last days. He was a man of fine sense; his pastor said that his extreme timidity interfered with his usefulness. When called at church meeting, he said it frightened him to answer to his name.* These blessed old men—the aroma of their influence for righteousness lingers still in this old Fork neighborhood. Peace to their ashes!

Grandmother Snead was said to have been a handsome woman when a widow. A story is told of her, that she had a suitor at that time from over the river, whose company seemed very agreeable to her. In a conference of the sons, it was decided that it ought to be broken up—that he was probably after her money, as she was so much older than he was. Accordingly, Benjamin, who lived with her, was deputed to carry out this commission, which thing he did very successfully, and she remained unmarried.

Grandmother Snead had a little carriage called a “gig” or chaise; there were only two in the neighborhood—hers and old Mrs. Payne’s, and some of the neighbors gave great annoyance by borrowing it. Once old Mr. Shipp, who seemed to have been a wit in the neighborhood, kept the gig away too long. She said to him on returning it, “You are a pretty fellow, keeping my gig so long.” “Yes,” said he, “my wife always said I was.” He was the one who had said to Grandfather John when he could not get him to do as he wanted him, “I’ll take my spade and turn the branch from my spring away from your mill pond, and so dry it up.”

The memory of the funeral of Grandmother Snead is very vivid to the writer, probably because her brother, Burwell, living from home at that time as Principal of Columbia

*The children seemed to partake of the characteristics of the father. The sons of Benjamin were notably retiring, averse to public positions.

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Academy, returned that day and presented her, a child of ten years of age, with a pair of gold hoop ear-rings.

The funeral address was at the church, a long while after the burial—no preacher could be gotten before. The great congregation was invited to dinner at the home of the youngest son, Benjamin. The grove of wide-spreading century oaks surrounding the house was filled with the high carriages* and buggies of that day that had not long come into use in that neighborhood. The house was thrown open, and quarters of lamb, veal, old ham and sweets served to the multitude from the long dining table. The effort to keep from being crushed in the moving throng inside is also a distinct memory, if not a pleasant one.

*It was often a contention with the drivers as to which one drove the highest carriage.



Original Home of Benjamin, now of his grandson, Gilmer Jones Snead

CHAPTER VII

WAR RECORD—PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

*"My country, I love thee,
Each valley and height;
There is nothing above thee
Save God and the right."*

Seventeen of the twenty-one sons of the three brothers were in the Civil War. One, the son of William, Robert Snead, was past forty-five; Burwell was disabled by ill health, and one, named Peyton, son of William, had died. At the call "To arms!" they came from the marts of trade, the halls of learning, and from home and fireside. Marcellus was in Memphis, Tennessee, and went out from there with the cavalry. Luther, with Gideon, who was scarcely out of his teens, went from Charlottesville to Harper's Ferry. Junius came home from the University of Virginia to join the Fluvanna artillery with his brothers and kindred. They used to drill on the church grounds here. They all enlisted in the beginning and stayed to the close. Peyton Nash, son of George, died after the war ended, as a result of exposure in the Maryland campaign. Junius, who was Orderly Sergeant, and Benjamin were imprisoned for two years.

Dr. George H. Snead was appointed and served on the board for examining conscripts with Dr. Winston, of Farmville. Captain Charles G. Snead, youngest son of George, who went out as a private, returned as Captain of Artillery. He filled every office in the company, showing decided military gifts. He was detailed as a drill master while only a ser-

geant. At the battle of Winchester, on September 19th, 1864, having the first and second guns, was fighting on that part of the line held by General Rodes. When this gallant officer was killed, his whole line gave away and fell back in great confusion and disorder, when Lieutenant Snead rushed his two guns up on a little eminence and opened a terrific fire on the advancing columns of the army, and instantly checked them, rallying the infantry around his guns, and saved them from rout. Just as this was done, the General commanding rode up to him and said, "Lieutenant, you have saved the day."

Soon after this, Captain Massie was killed and Lieutenant Snead was made Captain by order of General Lee himself, an honor he has always highly prized. Lewis Brown, William Pomfrey, John Peyton, Luther Rice, Philip and Pomfrey Johnson were in Captain Roger's company of cavalry. Some of the time they did picket duty around Richmond. John Peyton rode up to a well to water his horse and was captured.

One of the three brothers, William, the oldest, was in the war of 1812, and was in camp near Richmond, at Camp Holley, General John H. Cocke in command of camp. The wagon and horses of Grandfather John Snead were impressed into service as being the best to be got in the county, and were sent to Camp Holley with drivers. John Snead was in the Revolutionary War.

If the Sneads of ancient days were noted for their valor, the same meed of praise should be accorded by the historian of the present day. Many of the name had been in the Revolutionary War; one, a Major Smith Snead, was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. George Holman, Jr.,

Note.—Later in the day the Confederates had to retreat.

grandson of George, was in the Cuban War, and was several years in the Philippines.

Copied from book of records of 1784, in Albemarle Court-House: "John Snead came into court and gave satisfactory evidence that he was a soldier in the continental army, in the eighteen months' service, as a draught, and that he served his time out, part of his discharge being torn, the time could not be certified otherwise."

This makes all of the descendants of John Snead eligible to Daughters of Revolution. Their kinship to the seventeen soldiers admits them to the Daughters of the Confederacy. When the writer joined this organization in Richmond, she presented more names on her paper than any other lady except one, the society numbering about four hundred.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Incidents of Sheridan's Raid in Civil War

Fluvanna, being one of the middle counties of the State, was not in the enemy's lines. It did have a fearful experience in Sheridan's raid, a few months before the war closed. He was trying to join Grant, and brought his army along this River road, through Fork Union.

Captain C. G. Snead was married in Caroline, a few weeks before the close of the war, to a Miss Sallie Broaddus, and brought his bride to The Old Homestead for the "in-fair," as the reception was called in those days. Several of his brothers and cousins were at home on a furlough. After a few days of feasting, they went, by invitation, to "White Rock," the home of the brother, Dr. G. H. Snead. After one night of merry-making, the party was dispersed. Before breakfast the next morning, some one announced that the Yankees were on a nearby hill, that the sabers could be seen flashing in the sunlight. Minus coats, cravats or collars,

all the masculine contingent mounted horses and took to the woods, taking with them a number of farm horses. That left six ladies in the house worse than unprotected, for there were half a hundred negroes on the plantation, and many left their work and congregated at the gate to see the soldiers come in almost every hour. The meat house was well-nigh emptied, keys being demanded without scruple. Two men of cut-throat appearance, hirelings, no doubt, came up the walk-way. We always presented a solid phalanx in the porch. They asked for money; they were told to look in a bureau drawer, where were two dollars and one-half,* the negroes at the gate giving them the information, but that did not satisfy them. They said, "We want your watch," speaking to my sister-in-law, "and if you do not give it to us I'll burn your house." She did not have one, but there were three ladies present who did have watches. I took mine, that was a bridal present from my husband, and bridal presents were scarce then, and told her to save her house. She gave it to the miscreant and he walked away. Another watch was given by her in place of it, and I had no loss except a sentimental one. But oh, the experience of that hour! The wonder is that our hair was not whitened by it.

One night, during the time that we were in the enemy's lines, when we were worn and troubled much from long waking hours, for we kept awake, only one sleeping at a time, an incident occurred at White Rock that to this day needs explanation. About a dozen soldiers rode up to the house and soon disarmed our fears, shedding sunshine into our hearts by telling us that they were Colonel Mosby's men. One of them pulled aside his great coat to show us

*Some gold had just been hidden under a rock in the yard.

that they had on two uniforms. Somehow we were blinded and believed all that they said. When they asked for something to eat, offering to pay for it, we said, "No, indeed, we would not have any pay, we are too glad to serve you," and forthwith we ushered them into the dining-room, where each vied with the other to see how many good things could be put on the table. And such a feast it was, for we had scarcely touched the big turkey, ham, shoat, lamb, cakes and jellies that had been prepared for the wedding party. How pleasant they were, and how we talked of how badly "the Yankees" had treated us. They were sympathetic and courteous, and promised to protect us from that time forth from the raiders. We retired and slept sweetly, the first time for five nights. They must have belonged to Sheridan's army, but they were clever men. Deception can not be justified, but if it ever could be, this incident would be blameless, for they gave us peace and a good night's rest. Who were they? It may be explained somewhere in history.

But how about the old people left at "The Old Homestead?" That night when the army made its appearance, one man knocked at the door, and he was thought to be one of our soldiers. It was only by a candle light that he was viewed.

My father took him to the pantry in the basement to get something to eat, and quickly the room began to fill, when one uttered an oath to him because he was so slow, and then my father perceived that he was in the hands of the enemy. The whole of Sheridan's army passed through the house and yard as they felt disposed. When the children returned, after they had passed along, there was scarcely anything to eat left, the larder was emptied and much desolation was around. The old people were in tears.

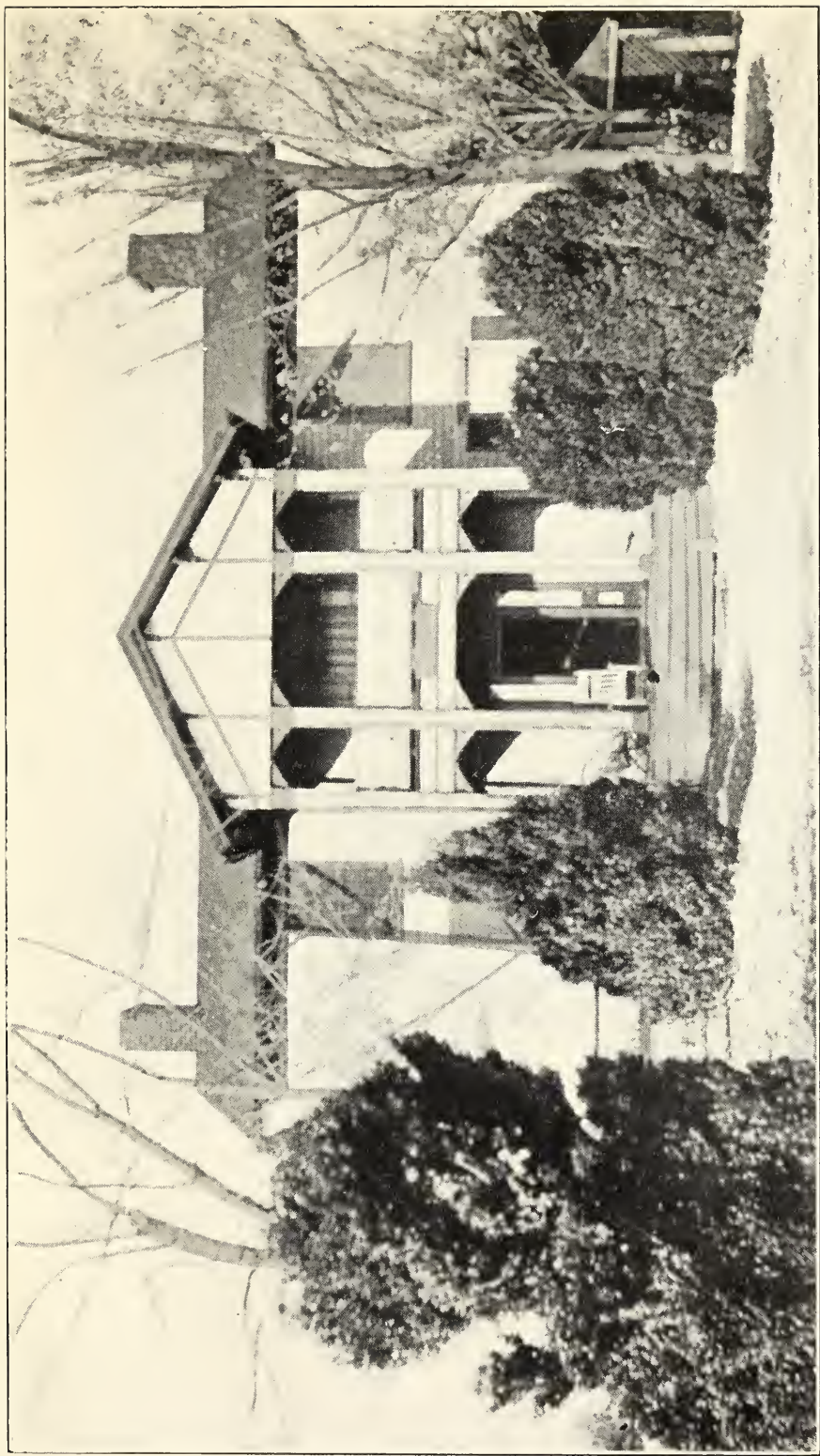
An incident had occurred worthy of being remembered.

My mother was much excited and almost sick by the presence of so many soldiers. The old gardener, "Uncle Sam," said, "Ole Missus, if you will go in that back room, I'll sit in the door, and they will have to pass over my dead body to get in there." He took his seat there, and not a single soldier dared to cross the threshold.

General Sheridan had his horse shod in the yard of the "Old Homestead," now Captain Snead's. The colored maid, Mary Ann, who waited on me as a young lady, cooked breakfast for him, that he ate in my mother's bed-chamber, a large room with a door opening outside, according to the fashion of that day.

Philip Benjamin, one of the twenty-one, lost his life in reconnoitering, a few days before the raid, expecting to obtain the correct information as to where Sheridan's army was. In company with another soldier, he rode some distance from home, and in attempting to cross the River James on his return with the information, the river being much swollen by rains, his boat was upset and both of the young men were drowned.

It looked as if the words of the poet, "Misfortunes never come singly, but always in battalions," were being verified, for a few days afterwards, the sister of Captain Snead's wife, Jeannette Broaddus, was returning from the wedding, and was drowned in a river near her home. The writer, returning to her home in Richmond, Manchester side, about this time, reached there in time to see a pageant the world has seldom equalled—that of Lee's Army of Miserables going south to their surrender, with Richmond in flames, and a few days later, Grant's army, also Sherman's, coming in with their gaily caparisoned steeds, soldiers with glittering uniforms, bands playing wildly all the airs of conquering heroes, that, if one had been in sympathy with it, would



"THE OLD HOMESTEAD"

Home of George Holman Snead; now the Home of his Son Capt. Charles Goodall Snead

have sent the blood a-tingling with rapture unspeakable; but instead, the Southerner, who had not dreamed of defeat or dared to mention it, was face to face with the sorrowful moment. Never can the picture presented in the days after the Surrender, of General Lee's return to Richmond be effaced from memory. The rain was falling; some one called that General Lee was coming. It was on the south side of the James River. A rush to the door, and there, sure enough, was General Lee, the great, good man, on "Traveller" with an aide on either side. He wore a waterproof cape. It was the only sight of General Lee ever given the writer. The *Richmond Dispatch*, in writing of this return to his home, says that "A small group of horsemen appeared in the morning on the further side of the Richmond pontoon across the James. By some strange intuition, it became known that General Lee was of the party, and, silent and uncovered, a crowd of Virginians all gathered along the route the horsemen would take. There was no excitement, no hurrahing; but as the great chief passed, a deep, loving murmur greater than these rose from the very hearts of the crowd. Taking off his hat, and simply bowing his head, the man, great in adversity, passed silently to his own door; it closed upon him, and his people had seen him for the last time in battle harness."

Some of the soldiers from Sheridan's Army rode up to Uncle Benjamin's home and began to catch the fowls in the yard, when one of them asked his name. "Snead?" "Snead?" "I went to the University with Burwell Snead. Was he a relative of yours?" "He was my nephew," said he. "Then I will not take but one hen."

Mrs. Cornelius Snead owned a pretty grey pony—the soldiers found him in the woods, where an old colored man was hiding him. They took him, and the old man said,

"Oh, master, Missus will be so sorry. She loved this horse; she thought so much of him she called him Abraham Lincoln. Please don't take him, she thought so much of him." Whereupon the pony was given back to the man. A similar thing occurred with the colored man, Samuel, Mr. William Snead's carriage driver, whose picture is on the corner of the group of the reunion (an honorable old man is he). The soldiers were going off with all of William Snead's horses, when Sam begged for his old master's fine riding horse, and saved him for him. Does the reader think that the presence of these aged family servants, Sam, Martha and others, are any intrusion in this picture? You can not get any one who knows them as they are to think so. Not many are left of these trusted old ones.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was held annually a general muster of all the militia; each company drilling twice each year. The annual muster, when General Brown, of Nelson, would come to review them, was a great occasion, and there was always a large turnout of the people to witness it. The officers with their epaulets, glittering swords and fine horses, accompanied with the stirring martial music of drum and fife, served as a great drawing card. *Mr. Marcellus Snead tells of an occasion when his father, George, took all of his boys to the general muster. He says that the older ones used up all of the best riding horses and gear, and that he had to be content with the inferior horse and trappings. He was conscious that he did not look very presentable, and rode in the rear of his brothers, keeping them in sight. He saw ahead of him an old family servant named Mallie, who was famed for her

*Note.—Dr. Jeter used to say of Marcellus that he was the only person in the world who could play a tune with his knuckles loud enough to be heard all over the room.

curt speeches. He dreaded to pass her, he knew she would taunt him. But he did venture to do so, and as he did she looked up at him with a curious leer and said, "Yes, Jesus." It served as a good anecdote on himself on many occasions. He says that the music of the drum and fife, as played on those muster days, stirred him more than that of Thomas' Concert. Mr. Marcellus Snead furnishes the following also:

Old Mr. Jesse Glass used to be arrested for getting drunk every court day. He said, "I'll stop coming to Fluvanna. In Goochland I can fight in peace and quietude, but in Fluvanna I am caught up and put in jail."

CHAPTER VIII
DESCENDANTS OF THE THREE BROTHERS*
WILLIAM SNEAD'S DESCENDANTS

William Snead m. Lucinda Pollard, b. May 6th, 1796.

Issue—Sallie Ann, Peyton Pollard, George Washington, Robert Pollard, John Newton, Benjamin Hadad, William Pumphrey, Bettie, Mary Katherine, Lewis Brown.

Robert Pollard m. Mary Terry.

Issue—Jane Lucinda, Sarah Katharine, Willie Ann, Robert Newton, William Cenadius, Joseph Terry.

Peyton Pollard died unmarried.

Sallie Ann m. Samuel Sadler.

Issue—Willis Granville, William Henry, Helen, Sallie Ann.

Sallie Ann m. Valentine Duncan.

Lemuel, died unmarried.

George Washington.

William Pumphrey m. Henrietta Tapscott.

Issue—Willie Frank, George Tapscott, Waverly Hull, Sallie Lou died.

William Pumphrey m. Julia M. Seay.

Issue—Henry Martin, Ruth Spencer, Lottie Moon.

Benjamin Hadad m. Mary Elisabeth Bashaw.

Issue—James Rufus.

Benjamin Hadad m. Rebecca Pettit.

Issue—Emma, Samuel Pollard.

*Note.—This list is given as sent in by the families without comment or change.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Bettie m. Willis Carl Thomas.

Issue—Marion Carl, Lena May, Eugene Willis, Clara Alice.

John Newton m. Virginia Kate Robertson.

Issue—John Newton, Jr., William Warren, Annie Belle, Mary Katharine, Hazel.

Lewis Brown died unmarried.

Mary Katharine m. Benjamin Seay.

Issue—Willie Lee, Anna Lou, died.
William, Robert.

Jane Lucinda Snead m. Nefferson Fleming.

Issue—Robert Maynard, Ernest, Betty de Graffenried, Nefferson Willard, Elsie.

Sarah Katharine Snead m. Eugene Toney.

Issue—Medora Gertrude, Mary Ella, Bettie Eugenia, Sallie, Lucy Winn, Melbourne, Emmett, Newton, Spurgeon, Frank.

Willie Ann Snead m. William Weaver.

Issue—Eddy Bernard.

Robert Newton Snead m. Emma Hutchinson.

Issue—Roy Newton.

William Cenadius Snead m. Mrs. Annie de Graffenried.

Issue—Kate, Aberdeen, Emma Terry, Edgar, Emmet, William.

Joseph Terry Snead m. Florence Snead.

Issue—Grafton, Mary Virginia, Harry Leland, Earle.
William, Benjamin.

Emma Snead m. Ashby Snead.

Issue—Alice Lee, Grattan, Hollis.

Samuel Pollard Snead m. Rose Melton.

Issue—Rebecca.
William, Bettie.

Marion Carl Thomas m. Loula Topp Snead.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Issue—Arline Claire.

Lena May Thomas m. Hollis Rinehart.

Issue—William Alonzo, James Hollis, Jack Roger.

Eugene Willis Thomas m. Gertrude Toney.

Issue—Willis Wendell, Byron, Marion Eugene.

Clara Alice Thomas m. Peyton Strange.

Issue—Bertha Claudine, Alice May, Mary Love, Eva,
Archer, Lena, Peyton Eugene.

William, John Newton.

William Warren Snead m. Edna Fearing, June 12th, 1907.

Issue—William Warren, Jr.

Anna Belle Snead m. Edward Baird, July 18th, 1907.

Issue—Virginia.

Mary Katharine Snead m. William Blocker, July 2d, 1907.

Issue—William.

William, Sallie Anne.

Willis Granville Sadler m. Mrs. Jennie Jones.

Issue—Lowndes.

William Henry Sadler m. Lydia Snead.

Issue—Mary Agnes, Henry Winn, Helen Virginia.

Helen Sadler m. James Noel, died.

Sallie Anne Sadler m. Dr. John P. Cleaveland.

Issue—Helen Lyda, Louise.

William, Sr., William, Jr.

Willie Frank Snead m. Willie Payne.

Issue—Cabell Hill, Henrietta Tapscott, Joseph Payne,
William Frank, Rosalie, Stewart, Susie Cameron,
Louise Mosby.

William.

George Tapscott Snead m. Jennie Fentress.

Waverly Hull Snead m. Sallie Elisabeth Bashaw.

Issue—Paul Winn, Elisabeth Tapscott, Eva Hill, Maud

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Bennett, Woodfin Bashaw, Thomas Holman, Ernest Hobson.

William, Benjamin.

Rufus Snead m. Laura Jones.

Issue—Winfrey Jones, Russell Holman, Clarence Boardman, Claude Jones, Edwin Judson, Vera Pearl, Ralph Benjamin.

William, Mary.

Willie Lee Seay m. Margaret Anderson.

Issue—Myra Lee, Benjamin Franklin.

William, Robert, Lucinda.

Maynard Robert Fleming m. Grace Siegfried.

Issue—Virginia Louise, Arline, Robert Maynard.

Ernest Fleming m. Florence Huckstep.

Issue—Maud.

William, Robert, Sarah.

Mary Ella Toney m. Samuel Brightwell.

Issue—Bessie.

Betty Eugenia Toney m. Frank Mustoe; Betty died.

Sallie Toney m. Robert Parrish.

Issue—Arline.

William, William, Frank.

Cabell Hill Snead m. Bertha Birdrow, of New York.

Henrietta Tapscott m. Edwin Perkins.

William, Benjamin, Rufus.

Russell Holman Snead m. Annie Harris.

Issue—Marion Knox.

GEORGE HOLMAN SNEAD'S DESCENDANTS

George Holman Snead (b. 1804) m. Oranie Pollard.

Issue—Burwell William, died December, 1863; Pumfrette Johnson, Marcellus, George Holman, b. February 17th, 1833; Peyton Nash, died 1865; Junius Pollard, Charles Goodall, Oranie Virginia.

Burwell died unmarried.

Pomfrey Johnson m. Elisabeth Ann George.

Issue—Edloe Gathright, Essler Pomfrey, George Holman, Oranie Octavia.

Marcellus m. Ann Judson Perkins.

Issue—Ashby, Marcellus Burwell, Lou Blanche.

George Holman, Jr., m. Virginia Clopton Perkins, October 14th, 1856.

Issue—John Burwell, infant died; Channing Charles, John Earle, died; Florence Perkins, Mary Snead, two and a half years died; Georgie, Nash Perkins, b. September 22d, 1872; Carrie Winder.

Peyton Nash Snead died 1866.

Junius Pollard Snead m. Adella Yarbrough.

Issue—Junius Pollard, infant, died.

Junius Pollard Snead m. Elisabeth Chandler.

Issue—Burwell Chandler.

Charles Goodall Snead m. Sallie Miller Broaddus.

Issue—Jeannette Eugenia, Sallie Miller.

Charles Goodall Snead m. Elisabeth Payne.

Issue—Charles Goodall, Jr., William Overton, Martha Mosby, Bessie Travers, Ellis Pollard, George Hatcher.

Oranie Virginia Snead (b. November 24th, 1843) m.,

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

December 22d, 1864, Rev. William Eldridge Hatcher
(b. July 25th, 1834).

Issue—Eldridge Burwell, Virginia Mabel, died; Orie
Latham, Katharine Jeter, David Steel, b. August 10th,
1874; died; Elisabeth Herndon, Edith Logwood,
Brantly and Elsie McDonald, twins, died.

Edloe Gathright Snead m. Ada Fleming Riddell.

Issue—Edloe Gathright, Claudius Carlisle, Harold
Fleming.

George Holman Snead m. Lucile Banks.

Ashby Snead m. Emma Snead.

Issue—Alice Lee, Hollis Pettit, Grattan Perkins, Re-
becca Judson, died.

Burwell Marcellus m. Anna Bell Campbell.

Issue—Burwell Marcellus, Robert Campbell, Lou
Blanche, Anna Valentine, Nathaniel Howard.

Charles Channing m. Annie Kent.

Issue—Pollard, George Holman, Virginia Hughes,
Lilly, Robert Kent.

John Earle Snead m. Bessie Glenn.

Issue—Margaret Earle.

Nash Perkins Snead m. Janie E. Minor, October 22d,
1895.

Issue—Florence Minor, Stuart Whitney, Janet, Martha,
Virginia, Phyllis Winder, Nash Perkins, George Har-
old, Doswell Park, Mary Allene.

Florence Perkins Snead m. Joseph Grafton Snead.

Issue—Joseph Grafton, Harry Leland, Mary Virginia,
Newton Earle.

Georgie Snead m. George F. Bashaw.

Carrie Winder Snead m. C. Vernon Snyder.

Jeannette Eugene Snead m. Walter Eugene Daniel, June
6th, 1888.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Issue—Jeannette Miller Broaddus Daniel, born April 13th, 1889; Eugene Allen Daniel, b. November 24th, 1891; Charles Rufus Daniel, b. July 24th, 1894; Donald Snead Daniel, b. February 2d, 1897; Louis Poteat Broaddus Daniel, b. April 6th, 1899; Narcissa Ann Bruce Daniel, b. September 1st, 1901; Walter Eugene Daniel, Jr., b. November 13th, 1905.

Sallie Broaddus Snead and Algernon Sidney Allen were married April 29th, 1896.

Issue—Sidney Broaddus Allen, Charles Snead Allen, Walter Daniel Allen, Burwell Algernon Allen.

William Overton Snead m. Lillie Dickinson.

Issue—William Overton, Jr., Charles Dickinson.

Martha Mosby Snead m. Elliott Averitt.

Issue—Martha Mosby Elliott.

Kate Jeter Hatcher m. Charles Leonard DeMott, June 19th, 1895.

Issue—Virginia Bagby, Katherine.

Eldridge Burwell Hatcher m. Anna Granville Denson, March 28th, 1899.

Issue—William Eldridge, Anna Granville.

BENJAMIN WEAVER SNEAD'S
DESCENDANTS

Benjamin Weaver Snead (b. April 4th, 1807) m., December 23d, 1828, Elizabeth Pollard (b. September 26th, 1801). Married by Elder Lewis Chedowning.

Issue—Cornelius Pollard, Thomas Nicholas, Luther Rice, Philip Benjamin, John Peyton, Gideon Smith, Walker Gilmore, Ella Elisabeth.

Cornelius Pollard (b. April 2d, 1830) m. Helen Winn.

Issue—Lucy Olivia, James Archer, Lydia Winn, Benjamin Atlee.

Thomas Nicholas (b. February 20th, 1833) m. Fannie Pettit.

Issue—Julian Pollard, Susie, Rena, Courtney.

Gideon Smith died.

Philip Benjamin, b. April 13th, 1839; died.

John Peyton (b. September 20th, 1834) m. Sallie Ford.

Issue—Mary Miller, Lillie Ford, John Peyton, Elizabeth Pollard, Daisy Holman.

Walker Gilmer m. Belle Jones.

Issue—Gilmer Jones, Horace Boardman, Ruby Claudine, Andrew Broaddus, Carrie Belle.

Ella Elisabeth m. Charles Thomas.

Issue—Arthur Percy, Charles Graham, James Madison, Benjamin Smith, Archer Fleming, Henry Clinton, Helen Mossie, Mary Elizabeth.

Luther Rice (b. December 11th, 1837) m. Emma Elliott.

Issue—Lula Topp, William Peyton, Benjamin Smith, twins, both died.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Benjamin, Cornelius.

James Archer m. Fannie Putney.

Issue—James Ellis, Jr., Rosa Wilkinson, Lucile Olivia, Harry Lamont, John Winn, Lillie Mae, Helen Rebecca, Guy Kemper, Edwin Dewey, Eldridge Hatcher, Ellett McGeorge, Cornelius Pollard.

Lucy Olivia.

Lydia Winn (died February 9th, 1907) m. William Sadler.

Issue—Mary Agnes, Henry Winn, Helen Virginia, Benjamin Atlee.

Benjamin, Thomas.

Julian Snead.

Rena Snead m. Emmett Griffin.

Issue—Russell, Jack, Mabel, Guy, Paul, Emmett.

Courtney, died.

Susie.

Children of John P. Snead—Mary Miller.

Lillie Ford m. Reynor Licurgus Varsar, Lawyer.

Issue—Reynor Licurgus, Jr., died.

John Peyton Snead, Jr., m. Annie Keyser.

Issue—John Peyton, Jr., Anna Miller.

Elizabeth Pollard.

Daisy Holman.

Benjamin, Walker Snead.

Gilmer Jones.

Horace Boardman m. Lillian Guiger.

Issue—Gladys Claudine, Beverly Guiger.

Ruby Claudine m. Julian Martin.

Carrie Belle.

Andrew Broaddus.

Benjamin, Ella.

Arthur Percy Thomas m. Lena Snead, of King William.



WILLIAM WARREN SNEAD, JR.
Sixth Generation from Archibald Snead



ISAAC PAUL PERKINS
Seventh Generation from Archibald Snead

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Issue—Frances Elizabeth, Chapman Snead.

Charles Graham Thomas m. Frances Newman.

Issue—Charles Graham, Jr., Katherine Elizabeth.

James Madison Thomas m. Nellie Johnston.

Benjamin Smith Thomas m. Bertha Strange.

Issue—Clara Claudine.

Archer Fleming.

Henry Clinton.

Helen Mossie.

Mary Elizabeth.

Benjamin, Luther.

Lula Topp Snead m. Marion Thomas.

Issue—Arline Claire.

William Peyton, died.

Benjamin Smith and ———, twins, died.

Benjamin, Cornelius, James.

Rosa Wilkinson Snead m. Raleigh Godsey.

Issue—Genevieve Snead, died, infant, James Archer.

Benjamin, Cornelius, Lydia.

Mary Agnes Sadler m. William Beckwith Perkins.

Issue—Isaac Paul, b. July 24, 1908, in Idaho.

APPENDIX
NOTES ON THE REUNION

Invitations were sent to those at a distance to be present and the record of the day, set for the reunion by the descendants of the three brothers, William, George and Benjamin Snead, and their wives, was a high one.

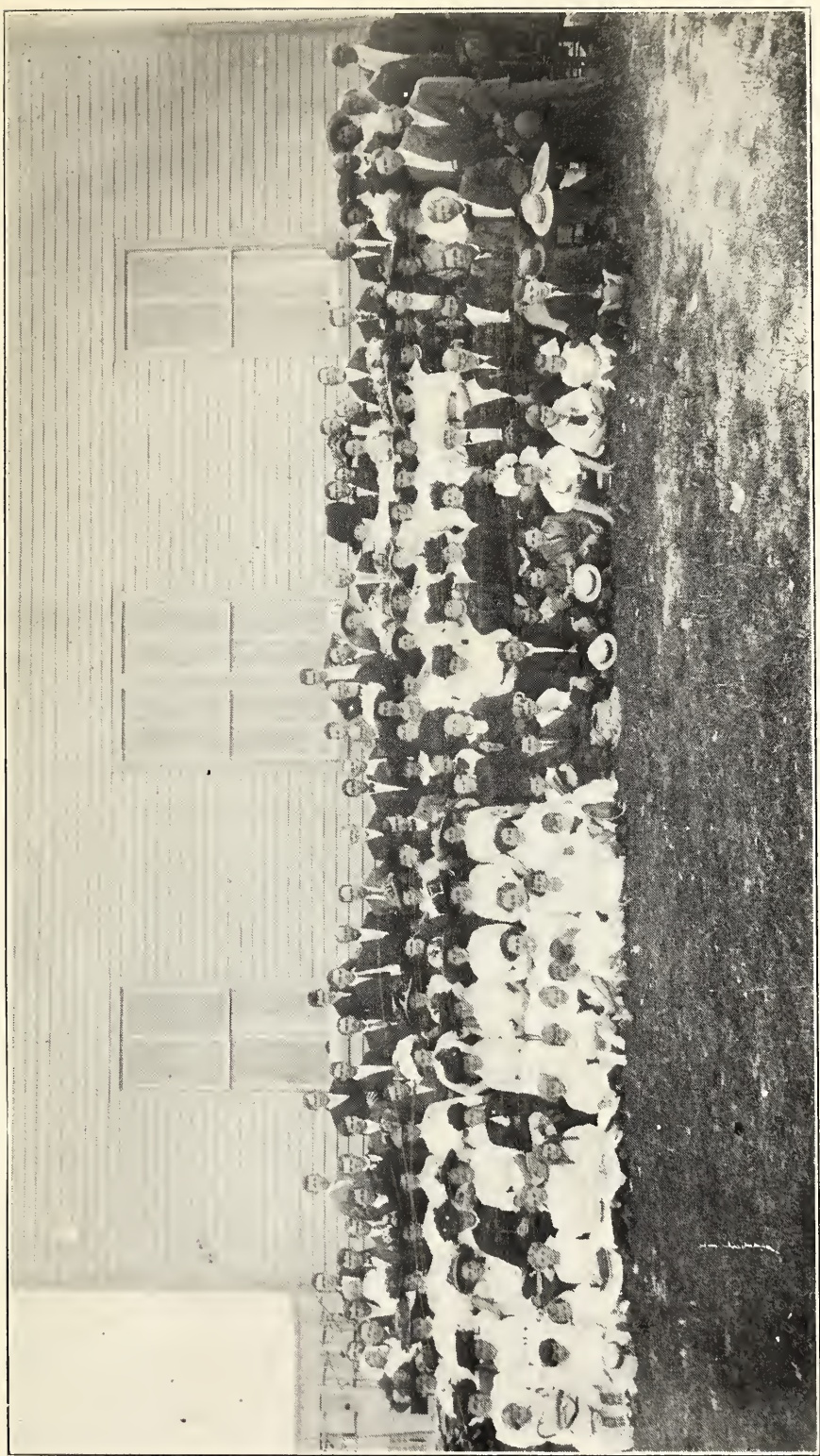
Captain Charles Goodall Snead was called to the chair, the other children of the three brothers now living occupied the front row of seats, nine being present, one absent.

Captain Snead, in explaining the purpose of the occasion, recalled that in Numbers ii, 2, the Lord commanded the children of Israel every man to pitch his tent by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house, and said that we, as they, had met by the "standard" of our fathers. The choir gallery was filled with the younger members of the family, who furnished the music for the gathering.

The material that had been gotten together during the last ten years was read by Joseph Tapscott Snead, Harry Lamont Snead and Dr. Eldridge Burwell Hatcher, of the third and fourth generations from the three brothers.

A unique feature of the reunion was the presence in one corner of the old church, where they used to sit before freedom, of seven of the old family servants who belonged to the three brothers. They listened with keenest interest and were shown marked attention.

A bounteous luncheon was served under the shade of the century oaks, and the social cheer that prevailed when kindred grasped each other's hands and looked into each other's eyes made the hours pass too quickly.



THE FAMILY REUNION

The leather-back Pollard Bible, with its eighteenth century births and marriages, the portraits of the heads of these families and one of Burwell W. Snead, and the tree drawn by Mrs. Sue Payne Cooper formed the center of special interest during recess. A call was made for a group picture of all there in attendance, and this picture appears in this volume. On the return to the building, Dr. W. E. Hatcher and Dr. G. H. Snead, by request, made addresses. Dr. Hatcher spoke to characterize the three brothers, showing their influence for truth and righteousness in the community in the ante-bellum days where he came upon them.

Dr. Snead said that it was a trying duty he was called on to perform, because of the close relationship that existed between himself and his brother. He said that while the members of the family, like the sturdy yeomanry of that day, made no pretensions to literary attainments, there was one exception, Burwell W. Snead. It seems remarkable that while there was nothing in his surroundings to inspire him with a literary taste, his parents having a limited education, and his associates being, for the most part, uncultivated, that he should have developed early in life a great fondness for books, thus showing a decided literary taste. He attended the common schools, then a classical one, and spent a year at Richmond College. He became well versed in ancient and modern languages and was, indeed, a fairly good scholar. He then entered the University of Virginia, after teaching at an academy at Columbia, and graduated in law in one year, which was an unprecedented thing. He became a law partner of Lieutenant-Governor Shelton F. Leake, in Charlottesville, who was in Congress just before the Civil War. Stimulated by his example, the speaker was led to complete his course in medicine in one year also at the University.

THE FORK CHURCH
TEMPERANCE—SCHOOLS—ACADEMY

The Fork Baptist Church, in Fork Union, Virginia, the home church of the Sneads for several generations, is among the oldest and most prominent country churches in the State and has a notable record. Many distinguished ministers and laymen have spoken from its desk. It was organized from Lyle's Church in 1774, and its first house was about three miles above Fork Union. The present building of brick was erected in 1820. Since then there have been several additions, the last one being pastor's study and baptistry, so that now it looks like an old English parish church, with its transept, choir and nave. It stands in a grove of century oaks. It was originally called the "Brick Church." At first it was a free church, but only the Baptist and Episcopalians had regular services there. The land for it was given by Benjamin Seay, a brother of Austin, a Methodist. For a long time the Episcopalians worshipped in this church twice a month, the Baptists uniting with them in the services, and they with the Baptists, in a cordial relationship. The Baptists have recently bought the exclusive right to the property. Dr. Poindexter S. Henson, a preacher and lecturer of national reputation, attended this old church, his home being near here when he was a boy. Dr. George B. Taylor, the late distinguished missionary to Italy, was licensed to preach here while a young man teaching school in the home of Mr. Silas B. Jones. Dr. John A. Broadus preached his first sermon in the old closed-up pulpit while he lived near by and taught in the family of General John H. Cocke, of Bremono. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Fife, failing



THE FORK CHURCH
Dr. George Holman Snead Pastor since 1879

to arrive in time from Charlottesville one Sunday, General Cocke said he had a young man with him who could edify the congregation, and he was asked to go into the pulpit, and was inducted into that high office that he so much adorned in his long and distinguished life. Also, during the days when temperance was being agitated throughout the land, John B. Gough, the world-wide lecturer, was brought there by General Cocke. He lectured twice in this building.

But the spiritual paths of this old church, so much loved by the fathers, were not always flowery. Troubles arose, and the membership was divided in sentiment; the one party taking sides with a Mr. Martin Shepherd, who wrote some critical articles in the *Herald* concerning the pastor. They were called Aquilarites, from his signature, "aquila," a pen. The other party was called Corinthians, they having determined to build another church, to be called Corinth, in sight of the old one. True to their instincts as peace lovers, the Sneads were neutral. An eye witness to the scenes enacted then says that when the question came up, the Sneads voted to retain the pastor, but they stayed with the church; while those who voted that way went out with the new church.

Dr. P. S. Henson, who had been in North Carolina teaching, returned and opened up the Fluvanna Institute at Winnsville, and was called to the new Corinth. For a number of years, the school flourished, as did the church under the masterful hand of its accomplished leader. Great revivals were held and many of the students in the Institute were converted; and just here the writer wishes to pay her tribute to Dr. Henson as the one who contributed much to form his students' taste for literature and literary work, and did most service of all by his preaching power and work

(for it was in one of his meetings, held at Corinth Church, that she was converted). God's hand must have brought good out of what seemed evil in the division of the church in the conversion of great numbers in the revivals at Corinth. Some of the members of the Fork Church were so embittered by the church feud that they did not avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Institute in their midst. Fortunately, the Sneads were not such extremists.

Dr. George H. Snead was the only pastor of the Fork Church called to be pastor at Corinth, and as soon as he took charge, he began to try to induce the members to return to the mother church. He preached there, in October, the last sermon. The fourth Sunday in December, as they were coming out of the Fork Church, they heard a great rumbling noise, and looking towards Corinth they saw the dust rising. They knew that Corinth had fallen. It had been predicted that it would fall. The snow on the roof the night before caused it.

Afterwards, the whole membership but one or two came back into the old Fork Church. Possibly this was the greatest work this pastor of more than a quarter of a century ever did, in reuniting the church so completely that few know that there has ever been a division.

Rev. Charles Goodall, a traveling minister, preached at the Fork Church. He went to Mr. William Snead's to dinner, and was taken with a chill that developed into pneumonia. He died and was buried near by, in old Mrs. Payne's cemetery—now Mrs. Gay's. Before his death, his physician, Dr. George Holman, told him he would die. He remarked, "I am ready; are you?" This talk convicted the doctor, and he and several members of the family became Christians. It began a revival in the church that spread far and wide. Captain Charles Goodall Snead was named for him.

In the churchyard stands a tall granite monument, erected to the memory of Poindexter Smith, the first pastor here, and in the church building is a tablet to the memory of another loved pastor, William A. Whitescarver, who married Sallie Ann, the daughter of the honored deacon, Isaac O. Perkins, his first wife being a sister of John A. Broadus. Rev. Mr. Fife, a Scotchman, was supply pastor for a few months, and Andrew Broaddus for a number of years, his resignation being much regretted.

During the Civil War, the church building was used as a temporary hospital, Richmond being so crowded with the sick and wounded they were sent out to other places to relieve the congestion. Those sent to the Fork Church were mainly North Carolinians.

In giving a history of these times, it would not be well to omit all reference to the temperance movement. General John H. Cocke, Fluvanna's greatest philanthropist, a Baptist, though he did not connect himself with a church here, led in the movement, this society being called "Washingtonian." He built a large brick hall with stately columns in Fork Union, that was burned after standing many years. He brought John B. Gough, of national reputation, twice to make lectures here. When the hall was opened, there was a procession from Mr. Bashaw's, on the hill, down to the church, in which both women and men marched. Dr. Henson was frequently put up to speak on temperance, when a small boy, and accompanied General Cocke once to speak on temperance when he went North. A story is told that Mr. Silas Jones once lifted him to a table to make a speech in the old church, and in after years when he met him, when his fame had gone abroad as a speaker, said, "Young man, you must not forget that I gave you your first lift."

The Fork neighborhood has long enjoyed the name far

above the ordinary country districts for culture as well as morality.* The congregation worshipping here looks like a city one, and there are many intellectual folk in it who read a great deal and are literary critics.

Because there were no public schools in the South before the war, northern people thought that education was neglected and below par. But in this they were mistaken. It is true, however, that the poorer classes did not have school advantages, the only learning they got for a time was at the Sunday-School, where they were taught to read.

The Southern people of means sent their children to classical schools, to college and university. The three brothers, William, George and Benjamin Snead, who were born in the early part of the nineteenth century, did not have the advantages that their children had, but they had a fairly good English education for those times. They were too busy leveling forests and driving out wild animals that they might make a fit habitation for their descendants, and for their success we should be duly grateful. About 1820, they began to secure men, highly educated, to come among them and establish schools. So eager were their children to get learning that many of them walked several miles to school.

Austin Seay, the son of Austin, who married our grandmother's sister, Miss Weaver, was greatly stirred with a desire to educate his daughters. He had a large family, was married three times, his last wife twice. He was a prominent citizen, noted for his kindness to the poor and for hospitality. He employed every year a governess, a lady teacher from Boston, for his daughters. The writer had the happy privilege of going to the school of Mr. Austin

*The late Judge Grimsley used to say he got his best juries from Fluvanna.

Seay's (the old home of the colonist) for several years, having learned her letters from Dr. Henson, who taught her younger brothers in a cabin near her home. There was a classical school taught in or near Fork Union for seventy-five years before the war. The three brothers went to school to a Mr. Burbeck. The teachers of their children were Messrs. Samuel Sadler, Martin Shepherd, John Sclater, Jesse Bugg, John Hughson, Thomas Bashaw, Burwell Snead, Ammonette, Poindexter Henson, John Chesley, George H. Snead, Lewis Brown and a Mr. Vanderlin, a Frenchman; nearly all of these teachers taught Latin and Greek. Mr. Vanderlin taught his students how to speak French. These schools were followed by the Fluvanna Female Institute under Dr. P. S. Henson, about 1854. Something must be said, in this connection, about the Debating Society of Fork Union, that flourished for a quarter of a century. It held its meetings on the second floor of the old tannery* in Fork Union, near Mr. W. T. Brett's. An old book, recently found, gives the names of several of these, over twenty-one, as debaters. Burwell Snead and Poindexter Henson, in returning home from college, could but stir up the young men, and some not so young, to organize. The subjects discussed were such as "Were our ancestors justified in banishing the aborigines?" "Ought Mary, Queen of Scots, to have been beheaded?" "Is love or fear the stronger motive?" This society was a great factor in developing latent talent. The Secretary's book is a model of neatness and orderliness, not a whit behind those of the present day. It is no wonder that the Fork Union Academy, founded by Dr. William E. Hatcher, should have found lodgment in such a community where learning is so much appreciated.

*Note.—The tannery was near Careby Hall spring, on the "river road."

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY

It is evidently true that no history of the Sneads of the Fork of Fluvanna could be correct that failed to note their connection with the Fork Union Military Academy; and yet, for obvious reasons, it must have here only a passing notice.

When Dr. W. E. Hatcher, of Richmond, built his summer home in the Fork, he noticed that the young ladies were being sent off to the colleges while the boys were kept at home to make money on the farms. Being interested in the education and advancement of boys from his early manhood, he induced the parents in the community to join in a plan to bring a graduate of Richmond College, Mr. Julian B. Martin,* here to open a classical school, which was to be co-educational. It ought to be said that the intense anxiety displayed by Mr. and Mrs. William Snead to have their children educated, greatly facilitated the project, as they gave the first section of land upon which the Academy was built. There were eleven students the first year, forty the second, etc. Others wanted to come from a distance, and enlargement of faculty and buildings soon became a necessity. Dr. George H. Snead was the author of the motion, in Board of Trustees, to have a military feature, which was adopted. The enrolment for the present session is about two hundred. The present Headmaster is E. S. Ligon; the Commandant of the Post is Captain Edward N. Macon,

*Note.—Mr. Martin afterwards married Miss Ruby Snead, daughter of Walker Gilmer. She was the first one to receive the scholarship medal.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

of the United States Army. The Sneads, from the beginning, have been the devoted friends of the Academy, giving without stint of their time and money, many of the younger generation sharing in its educational advantages.

The Board of Trustees is composed of Rev. William E. Hatcher, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D., President; W. Frank Snead, Financial Secretary; Rev. George H. Snead, M. D., Rufus J. Snead, R. A. Justis, W. W. Hughes, B. A. Burgess, W. L. Boatwright, A. S. Burgess, A. J. Chewning, Charles G. Snead, W. J. Weaver, Cornelius P. Snead, R. S. Barbour, C. L. De Mott, Joseph S. Payne, C. B. Wood, Floyd Moon, G. J. Snead, Rev. W. H. Lawson, Rev. L. H. Walton, B. H. Snead, Dr. John R. Bagby, Rev. T. Ryland Sanford, C. E. Jones, C. M. Hughes, Rev. W. L. Ball, Rev. Peyton Little, Dr. D. M. Ramsay, Dr. F. H. Martin, Gilmer J. Snead, George M. Bashaw. Dr. Henry Snead, Academy Physician.

FRAGMENTS

Some data, of a fragmentary nature, has been obtained and is here inserted. It may be of some service to the Snead genealogist of the future.

Mrs. Anthony, daughter of Rev. L. U. Snead, now resides in Mayfield, New York.

Miss Etta Zeigler Calhoun, of Snead and Gooch ancestry, resides in Shreveport, Louisiana.

The only other brother, of the three brothers whose descendants have been given, was Jack Snead, who married Nancy Nowell and moved to Texas about 1820.

His children were:

Martha m. Wm. Hamilton.

Mary m. Joel Henry (Sheriff).

Margaret Pierson Belfield.

Nancy.

Marion.

John.

William.

The above list was furnished by Pumphrey Snead, who left Texas about 1858.

Children of Archibald, Jr.

Archibald Sr., Archibald, Jr., John Snead.

James Holman, born March 31, 1827; died June 26, 1908.

Issue—Cornelius Moore Snead, b. 1851; Edmonia

Quarles, Elizabeth Anne, James Crowder, Lida Blaine,

Mary Alice Snead, b. September 16, 1860.

James C. m. Ada Blanche Dull.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Elizabeth Anne m. Robt. S. Reid.
Lida B. m. Bernard E. Vint.
Mary Alice m. Edwin T. Dudley.

OTHER CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF
JOHN SNEAD

Archibald, John.

Sally Snead m. John Saunders.

Issue—

Rebecca m. John Carroll.

Mildred m. John Butler.

Elisa m. James Wills.

Elisabeth m. Robert Duncan.

John m. Hazeltine Shepherd.

Polly Snead m. Holman Bashaw.

Issue—Thomas, Juriah, Mary Lizzie.

Thomas Bashaw m. Elisabeth Winn.

Issue—Alpheus, Lucius—both died; John, Thomas,
George, Sallie.

Juriah Bashaw m. William James Thomas.

Issue—Mary Holman, Roberta, Marshall, Barker,
Oscar.

Mary Holman m. Rev. Drewry Townes.

Issue—Ruby and John.

Roberta m. Willis Gooch.

John Bashaw m. Lucy Sclater (died).

Issue—Mazie and Jack.

John Bashaw m. Mrs. Lillie Ely.

Thomas Bashaw m. May Cupa.

George Bashaw m. Georgia Snead.

Sallie Bashaw m. Waverly Snead (elsewhere reported).

Archibald, John.

Jane Snead m. Howell Duncan.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Issue—Nancy, Lucinda, Howell Robert, German,
James George, Berry, Valentine, William, Mary.
Nancy m. William Pettit.
Issue—Alta, Cornelia.
Lucinda m. Edward Poindexter.
Howell m. Sarah Totty.
Issue—Nannie.
Jennie m. William Layne.
Sallie m. ——— Jackson, died.
Aubrey died.
Robert m. Elisabeth Saunders.
Valentine m. Sallie Sadler.
Mary m. John Waldrop.
The following was furnished by Miss Stone:
Zechariah, James, George.
Zechariah m. Mary de Loche Sneed.
Issue—Nicholas, James Bethunia.
James Sneed, the son of Zechariah and Martha Nance
Sneed (b. December 29th, 1764) m., December 6th,
1789, to Bethunia Harding Perkins.
Issue—Constantine Perkins, Charles, James, Martha,
Nicholas, Tate, George William, Joseph, Bethunia
Harding, Mark, Sara, Alexander.
Constantine Perkins Sneed (b. November 29th, 1790)
m. Susanna Hardeman, February 23d, 1825.
Issue—James Hardeman.
Zechariah, James, Charles.
Charles Sneed (b. February 8th, 1792; d. November,
1838) m. Ann Beamis.
Issue—James, Charles and Bethunia Harding.
James, Charles, James.
James B. Sneed m. Martha Nance; lives in Davidson,
Texas.

William and Jonah were killed in army, 1861.

Constantine lives in Texas.

Dr. P. S. Henson, a teacher and life-long friend of the writer, was asked to write the "Foreword" to this little volume. Extracts from his letter from Boston, Massachusetts, are given below, in lieu of the promised article.

"I would be glad to do at once what you ask of me, and my memories of the Sneads are such that I could do it '*con amore*,' but I am just recovering from a serious sickness, as a result of overwork, and tomorrow morning Mrs. H. and myself will start to Southern California where I shall have six months of solid rest. After reaching our destination, I hope I shall find time for the 'Foreword' you want."

There are many scions of these sturdy old ancestors scattered through the states and elsewhere—some worthy and possibly some unworthy. Here is one, the book of whose character is closed, whose name has gone into history unclouded. Dr. Dodd, of the Chair of History in Chicago University, author of "Life of Davis" and other works, has this to say of him:

"Thomas L. Snead was a prominent lawyer in 1879; he had been Representative for Missouri in the Confederate Congress and became a staunch friend of President Davis, being specially trusted and relied upon by Davis near the close of the war, when Alex. Stephens and John M. Daniel were trying to have Davis removed from office. Snead remained a friend and occasional correspondent of Davis as long as the former lived. The American historian says, 'Snead was a very high man.' He was a Missourian by birth, I believe, but his family home was in old Virginia. I think he died about 1883 in New York City. Some letters of his are in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Virginia.

(Signed)

WILLIAM E. DODD."

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

Thomas Lowndes Snead, a cousin of the Fluvanna branch, was in descent from Robert, one of the four brothers, sons of William, probably a son of Samuel, the first colonist.

Thomas Lowndes and Burwell William were at the University of Virginia at the same time and were close friends through life. His brother Quintus was a frequent visitor in the homes of the Fluvanna cousins and was a groomsman at the wedding of Cornelius Snead.

Of the Albemarle Sneeds—Stapleton, Benjamin and Evan, who lived in Albemarle County, were brothers; also Littleton in Orange. Children of Stapleton lived in Nelson. Grandchildren married into the Loving and Jacob families.

Other Sneads in Nelson—From Zion, Louisa, near Fluvanna, William and John, Albert and Sam were sons of Carey, probably of Archibald. William had four sons—Chapman, of King William; Eugene, Albert and Emmett. Thomas Burton Snead, Attorney at Law, Richmond, is a son of Chapman. John's children were ———.

Mr. S. C. Snead, Secretary-Treasurer of Christian College, a student for the ministry, is of this branch.

Some of the Lynchburg Sneads: Robert W. and George were sons of Moses (of Big Island), son of Jesse, who lived near Richmond. Jesse was brother of Dr. Albert Snead, of Richmond. E. A. Snead, of Clifton Forge, son of Robert Snead. Miss Georgie Tillman Snead is one of the descendants of Jesse Snead. She is the accomplished author of the book, "Neath Virginia Skies," and of a number of poems. Dr. E. F. Snead was a distinguished physician of Lynchburg.

Lineage of Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett,* Louisville, Ken-

*Author of "The Dragnet."

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

tucky—Captain Charles Snead m. 1711; John Snead, b. 1715; Thomas Snead, b. 1752; John Smith, b. 1786, in Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia; Charles Scott Snead, b. March 24th, 1820, father of Mrs. Barnett. Her maternal great-grandfather was General Chas. Scott, of Washington's staff.

Margaret Ker married Mr. Snead, of Accomac, and had one son, Smith Snead, who married Miss Dennis—left three daughters and one son. Susan Dennis Snead married Charles Snead and resides in Baltimore.—Taken from a book in State Library.

In "History of Chester" is the following:

Edward III bestowed on Henry de Wevère from Lord of Alford by finding two men to guard his castle in time of war for forty days, according to the custom of the country.

In a book giving names of eminent men in State Library is this list:

J. R. Weaver, author Treatise on Constitutional History and Social Reform.

H. O. Weaver, Secretary United States Postmaster-General, Washington.

Walter Weaver, Colonel in Mississippi Guards, Columbus.

Joseph Weaver, Colonel in United States Army.

James Riley Weaver, soldier, educator, diplomat, Consul-General to Vienna in 1870.

The following is from the old Pollard Bible:

Katharine P. Pollard was born January 6th, 1794.

Peyton Pollard was born February, 1798.

Lucinda Pollard was born May 6th, 1796.

Elisabeth Pollard was born September 26th, 1801.

Orany Pollard was born February 20th, 1804.

Inventory of Holman Sneed's estate, dated August, 1806, from old Albemarle records:

Negro woman, Sally, one child, £50; mulatto girl, Ann, £30; boy, Peyton, £40; Wilson, £16; one bay horse, six beds, one walnut desk and cupboard, one shotgun, ladies' saddle, rum case, ten Windsor chairs, thirty-two earthen plates, two dozen knives, two chests, one dozen silver teaspoons, silver tongs, salver, one hare trunk, two pairs cut glass salt cellars, chafing dish, two demijohns, bowls, two coffee pots, one broken brass kettle, seven candlesticks, five pairs snuffers, family Bible, etc.

The first record book of wills in the clerk's office of Fluvanna County contains the following will of Archibald Sneed, the first one of that name mentioned:

"I, Archibald Sneed, of County of Fluvanna, January 17th, 1781, being sick in body, but perfect in mind, reflecting on the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do here write my last will and testament. I lend to my wife, Sarah Sneed, the house I now live in and as much of the plantation and produce as shall be sufficient for supporting her during the time she shall be my widow.

I give to my son, Burwell, land and plantation to him and his heirs. If he should die without issue, then to sons Holman, Archibald and John. My negroes with residue of the whole estate to be kept together till December 25th, 1791, then divided among children—part of division to daughter Matilda. Those of younger children (whose names are not mentioned) to be kept together and schooled with the necessary support out of produce of my estate. I appoint Holman Sneed executor. Witnessed by Thomas Winn and Thomas Pope, January 17th, 1782. Also John Williamson and Thomas Napin.

ARCHIBILL SNEED
(Seal.)

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

At a court held in Fluvanna County, July 5th, 1782, the inventory of the estate admitted to record, signed by J. King, J. Williamson, Daniel Tilman. Estate valued at £836 12s 3d.

(The inventory can be seen in Book 2 at Fluvanna Court-House.) There were twelve negroes.

John Snead, thirty-one acres, Fluvanna. (4th March, 1822, to John Snead for receipt.)

Thomas N. Randolph, Esq., Governor of Commonwealth of Virginia, to all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye that in conformity with a survey made in February 8th, 1821, by virtue of land office exchange treasury warrant, 1735, issued May 5th, 1805, there is granted a certain tract of land containing thirty-one acres, situate in the County of Fluvanna, on the branches of Cary Creek, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at pointers on Wm. Woodson's deed line, thence with his line south forty degrees west one hundred and sixteen poles (*details omitted here*) to have and to hold the said tract of land with its appurtenances to the said John Snead and his heirs forever.

Signed, THOMAS N. RANDOLPH.

Archibald Snead's will signed 1782.

John Snead's will made in same county, Fluvanna, 1822.

Archibald's children were Archibald, Holman, John, Burwell, Matilda and some younger children whose names are not mentioned in the will.

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

DEEDS COPIED AT FLUVANNA COURT-HOUSE

County formed in 1777

By deed dated 1 July, 1777, Benjamin Woodson conveyed to Archbill Snead all of Fluvanna County, one hundred and seventy-four acres of land lying in said county on branches of Cary Creek. See deed No. 1, page 14.

By deed 26 December, 179—, Sarah Snead, widow of Arch. Snead deceased, conveyed to Burwell Snead all her title and claim in a certain tract of land lying in the County of Fluvanna, which was willed to the said B. Snead by said Sarah Snead's late husband, Arch. Snead. See record deed book No. 2, page 487.

By deed dated 6, 1797, Burwell Snead and Suckey Snead, his wife, conveyed to Jno. Payne, being the land left me by my father's will, containing two hundred acres on Cary Creek. See deed book No. 3, page 299.

By deed 16 August, 1798, Jno. Robinson sold and conveyed to John Snead thirty acres adjoining David Ross and Spencer Bashaw on Pond Branch. See deed book No. 397.

By deed dated 28 October, 1805, Benj. Weaver gave to his daughter, Sally Snead, one negro boy, named George, and negro girl named Lucy. See deed book No. 4, page 510.

By deed dated 3 May, 1806, David Ross sold and conveyed to John Snead one hundred and seventy-five acres on Cary Creek. See deed book No. 5, page 35.

By deed dated 15 December, 1812, Thos. Pope, of Goochland County, conveyed to John Snead one hundred and twenty acres on Crooks Creek at head (Austin Seay's mill pond). See deed book No. 6, page 35.

By deed dated 19 February, 1816, David Ross con-

THE SNEADS OF FLUVANNA

vayed to Jno. Snead eighty-four and one-fourth acres. See deed book 6, page 329.

MARRIAGES

Benj. Snead and Polly Tisdale, January 26th, 1797.

Harrison Snead and Polly Scira, October 11th, 1810.

INVENTORIES

Wm. Snead's inventory, dated March 3d, 1812.

Benj. Snead's inventory and account sales, September 9th, 1815.

DEEDS

Deed from Jos. Williams to Christopher Snead, February 3d, 1753; recorded in deed book No. 3, page 231.

Christopher Snead to Henry Thomas, May 7th, 1754; recorded in deed book No. 3, page 497.

Edward Hatcher to Samuel Snead, January 10th, 1769; recorded in deed book No. 11, page 260.

Samuel Snead, Sr., to Samuel Snead, Jr., his son, March 10th, 1780; recorded in deed book No. 13, page 326.

Samuel Snead to his son, John Snead, April 10th, 1781; recorded in deed book No. 13, page 377.

John Snead, of Charlotte County, to Nathaniel Neblett, dated May 16th, 1789; recorded in deed book No. 15, page 482.

John Snead to Richard Wilkes, dated July 12th, 1792; recorded in deed book No. 16, page 241.

Philip Snead to Richard Stone, deed dated February 5th, 1794; recorded in deed book No. 16, page 479.

Samuel Snead, the younger, to Peter Jones, deed dated March 16th, 1795; recorded in deed book No. 17, page 119.

Deed dated day of, 1790, from Samuel Snead, Sr., to Philip Snead; recorded in deed book No. 18, page 142.

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The Old Homestead—Home of George Holman Snead; now the Home of his Son, Captain Charles Goodall Snead.
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Mr. Benjamin Weaver Snead and Mrs. Benjamin Weaver Snead.
Original Home of Benjamin, now of his Grandson, Gilmer Jones Snead.
William Warren Snead, Jr., sixth generation from Archibald Snead, and Isaac Paul Perkins, seventh generation from Archibald Snead.
APPENDIX—Reunion. The Fork Church.

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Hatcher, Oranie Virginia Snead, 1843-
The Sneads of Fluvanna, Historical and b



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